1	APPELLATE DIVISION: SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
2	In the Matter of CLAUDE NELSON STUART, an
3	Attorney and Counselor-at-law
4	GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND AND ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICTS,
5	Petitioner,
6	-against-
7	CLAUDE NELSON STUART, Respondent
<i>'</i>	X
8	Petition No. 2003-0401 DISCIPLINARY HEARING 335 Adams Street
9	Brooklyn, New York August 9, 2004
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11	BEFORE:
	HONORABLE JOHN P. CLARKE,
12	SPECIAL REFEREE
13	
14	APPEARANCES:
15	DIANA MAXFIELD KEARSE, ESQ. Chief Counsel to Grievance Committee
16	335 Adams Street - 24th Floor
17	Brooklyn, New York  BY: MELISSA D. BRODER, ESQ.  Assistant Counsel
18	ASSISTANT COUNSEL
19	JEROME KARP, ESQ.
20	26 Court Street Brooklyn, New York
	Attorney for Respondent
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23	
24	ELLEN DOHERTY NERI, CSR, RPR, CRR PRINCIPAL COURT REPORTER
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1	SPECIAL REFEREE: Are we ready?
2	MS. BRODER: Yes.
3	Good morning, your Honor.
4	I will begin by introducing documentation into
5	the record, as part of the Petitioner's case.
6	MR. KARP: Do you want to note the appearances
7	for the record, please.
8	MS. BRODER: Sure.
9	Melissa Broder, assistant counsel for the
10	grievance committee.
11	MR. KARP: Jerome Karp, 26 Court Street, counsel
12	for the respondent.
13	THE RESPONDENT: Claude Stewart, respondent.
14	SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay. Thank you.
15	MS. BRODER: At this time, I would introduce, as
16	Petitioner's Exhibit 1 in evidence, the investigative
17	appearance transcript under oath of Claude N. Stuart.
18	MR. KARP: No objection.
19	I believe you gave a copy to me previously.
20	MS. BRODER: Thank you, Judge.
21	This will be Petitioner's Exhibit 1 in evidence.
22	(Transcript of September 16, 2003 so marked as
23	Petitioner's Exhibit 1 in evidence.)
24	MS. BRODER: Petitioner would introduce as
25	Petitioner's 2 in evidence a document that was previously

1	marked as Committee's Exhibit 1 for identification at the
2	examination under oath, being a sua sponte letter
3	commencing the investigation, which was an exhibit.
4	MR. KARP: I have no objection, but wouldn't that
5	be part of the record of your Q & A?
6	MS. BRODER: All documents that were identified,
7	but I would choose to mark them all as separate exhibits,
8	so that they can be referred to.
9	MR. KARP: That's the sua sponte letter?
10	MS. BRODER: Yes.
11	MR. KARP: No objection.
12	MS. BRODER: Just for ease of reference.
13	(Sua sponte letter so marked as Petitioner's 2 in
14	evidence.)
15	MS. BRODER: At this time the petitioner would
16	submit, as Petitioner's Exhibit 3 in evidence, what was
17	previously marked as Committee's Exhibit Number 2, Mr.
18	Stuart's answer to the investigation.
19	MR. KARP: No objection.
20	(Respondent's answer dated 1/30/03 so marked as
21	Petitioner's 3 in evidence.)
22	MS. BRODER: The petitioner moves to introduce,
23	as Petitioner's Exhibit 4 in evidence, what was previously
24	marked as Committee's Exhibit 3 for identification, the
25	DD-5 or police interview report of a Shanese Knight.

1	MR. KARP: No, no objection.
2	(DD-5 so marked as Petitioner's Exhibit 4 in
3	evidence.)
4	MS. BRODER: At this time, the petitioner
5	submits, as Petitioner's Exhibit 5 in evidence, what was
6	previously marked as Committee's Exhibit 4 for
7	identification, the excerpts of the People of the State of
8	New York against Tyrone Johnson, regarding the colloquy
9	that took place between Mr. Stuart and Judge Rios.
10	MR. KARP: No objection.
11	MS. BRODER: Also, I just want to make it clear
12	for the record, I don't know if I submitted that on
13	Exhibit 1 in evidence the date of the investigative
14	appearance, September 16, 2003.
15	MR. KARP: Do you have the dates of those, of th
16	transcripts, when they occurred?
17	SPECIAL REFEREE: Yes.
18	MS. BRODER: The dates are referenced on the
19	cover page, and they were all provided to you after the
20	investigative appearance.
21	MR. KARP: Just wanted to mention it for the
22	record.
23	MS. BRODER: I'll read them in if you would like.
24	(Handing).
25	MS. BRODER: Well, the cover page states:

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May 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 16th, 2002, but the actual references much Mr. Stuart and Judge Rios are from May 8th, and June 4th of 2002.

MR. KARP: Thank you.

(Transcript excerpts from 5/8/02 and 6/4/02 so marked Petitioner's 5 in evidence.)

MS. BRODER: At this time the petitioner has no additional documents to submit. And the petitioner rests, but will reserve the right to put on a rebuttal case.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay.

Mr. Karp?

MR. KARP: Yes.

Mr. Clark, at the outset, I have four character witnesses sitting outside, and I would like to take them out of turn, so they could go about their business.

One is another is a member of the cloth and another one is a law secretary to the supervising judge in Queens.

(Discussion with Respondent.)

MR. KARP: (Cont'g) There are three, and the other is the respondent's wife.

I intend, with your permission, to call her as a character witness. Also ask permission that she be permitted to remain in the room after she testifies as a character witness, because I think it's appropriate for a

person to have his spouse with him when he has a problem such as this.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Do you have any objection?

MS. BRODER: Yes, I do.

Well, Number 1, as we're sitting here this morning, this is the first time that Mr. Karp has provided me with the names of any character witnesses that he intends to call.

Number 2, as far as any character witnesses, I want to make the record clear that I would object to any testimony that does not conform to traditional character witness testimony: Their reputation in the community for truthfulness and veracity, and that excludes whatever their personal opinion and personal dealings with Mr. Stuart would be.

Now, in the case of Mr. Stuart's wife, she does not fall within the definition of a character witness in a proceeding.

She wouldn't be testifying to his reputation for truth and veracity in the community. I suggest that that she would be testifying about their personal relationship, which Mr. Stuart is freely capable of testifying about his personal information, his family, whatever mitigation he so chooses, but she is not a character witness.

And I would object not only to her testimony, but

## Disciplinary Proceedings

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this is a confidential proceeding. And it's my position that you would have to make an application to the Appellate Division to have Ms. Stuart sit in.

It's a highly irregular, unusual request. And it's inappropriate for a proceeding concerning a lawyer's conduct to have a spouse and a lay person sit in this proceeding.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Mr. Karp.

MR. KARP: I just want to indicate I couldn't disagree more strenuously with Ms. Broder. To begin with, I don't think the fact that there is a marriage license or vows between a man and woman, that would preclude the witness the spouse from being a character witness.

And I suggest that I have abundant faith in the referee to be able to determine from the testimony what is a personal opinion and exclude it, and what is reputation.

I suggest that a wife is probably, maybe in the best position of any witness that I can think of to testify to the reputation of her husband, because she not only sees him in the neighborhood, but she sees him in his church, she sees him in his practice, she sees him in any number of communities that we're talking about.

Character testimony is not limited to a community; it's any community that can speak. And if she meets the other requirements of a character witness, I

And I submit I don't think there's anything -the privacy is for my protection, not for the protection of
Ms. Broder.

If I waive the privacy to that extent, I think

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you should do it.

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SPECIAL REFEREE: As far as hearing her testimony, I think that I am inclined to hear it, and judge accordingly.

The question of her remaining is an interesting one, one certainly that I've never come across.

And I think you make a good point, Mr. Karp, about the fact that the confidentiality can be waived.

So I think -- well, let me mull that over, and after she's testified I'll make a decision on it.

MS. BRODER: I do want to note that there is quite a distinction between a law intern who is here in the course of business being in the room, versus a lay witness.

And when, again, whenever anyone waives the confidentiality, it's always made through, my understanding, is that if someone wants an open public hearing, they have made that motion to the Appellate Division.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Well, I agree that the intern is a different story, but, again, it's a novel question for me, I'll have to think about it a little bit, but I will allow the testimony.

MR. KARP: You've concluded with your part of the case?

MS. BRODER: Yes

1	SPECIAL REFEREE: She's rested.
2	MR. KARP: I would call, with your permission, I
3	would call Mrs. Stuart, because she can be my first
4	character witnesses.
5	And I intend to call all the character witnesses
6	right away so they can go about their business.
7	SPECIAL REFEREE: I have a feeling that perhaps
8	that might be stretching it.
9	You don't have any objection to them coming out
10	of order, I take it?
11	MS. BRODER: No.
12	SPECIAL REFEREE: No, let's hear your other
13	character witnesses first, and then
14	MR. KARP: Before Mrs. Stuart?
15	SPECIAL REFEREE: Yes.
16	Then I'll decide whether or not she can remain,
17	then, after she's testified.
18	MR. KARP: Okay.
19	Then with your permission I'll go and bring one
20	of them in anyway.
21	(Pause).
22	MR. KARP: Reverend, would you go up to that
23	chair and remain standing.
24	REV. GLYGER BEACH, called as a witness, having
25	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as

	Rev. Beach - Direct/karp II
1	follows:
2	THE WITNESS: G-L-Y-G-E-R, B-E-A-C-H, 6958 East
3	32nd Street, Brooklyn, 11210.
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. KARP:
6	Q Reverend Beach, you are a member you are a
7	clergyman; is that correct?
8	A That's correct.
9	Q And could you tell us a little bit of your educationa
10	background?
11	A Where do you want me to begin?
12	Q Begin from college.
13	A Associate of Arts, Bachelor of Arts degree in
14	Behavioral Science; Master of Arts; Master of Divinity; Doctor
15	of Ministry; and Doctor of Theology is current degrees.
16	Q From which universities?
17	A Started from Long Morris College in Texas; Scarritt
18	S-C-A-R-R-I-T-T College in Nashville, Tennessee, that's where
19	got the BA and MA.
20	Drew University, M. Div., Doctor of Ministry
21	degree, and California Graduate School of Theology.
22	Q Reverend, what is your present position?
23	A I'm the senior pastor of Vandeveer Park United

And how long have you been practicing the ministry?

Methodist Church in East Flatbush.

Ordained, and full-time, since 1978. Α 1 2 Q And do you know Mr. Stuart, who is seated alongside of me? 3 Yes, I do. 4 A 5 And how long have you known him? About over 20 years now. I knew him when he wasn't 6 7 even in law school. Can you tell us how you made his acquaintance? 8 0 I was his pastor at -- in St. Albans, Queens. 9 And have you maintained a continuous relationship with 10 11 him since that time? 12 A Yes. And do you know the people who know him? 13 Yes. 14 Α 15 And are you familiar with his reputation for honesty 16 and decency and hard work? 17 That's correct, yes. And what is his reputation for those attributes? 18 A Excellent. 19 Now, the matter, the underlying matter that brings us 20 here today drew some media attention; are you aware of that? 21 Yes, I am. 22 A And as a result of that media attention and the 23 knowledge of people of what the accusations were against 24 25 Mr. Stuart, did you speak to others?

1	A Oh, many, many folks.
2	Q And has the reputation that he had, that you've
3	indicated, changed any, by reason of the fact that people know
4	about these the accusations made against him?
5	A Well, I think if it really made any change in the
6	number of persons I've spoken to, is more giving empathy on hi
7	part, because of his integrity the people who know him say thi
8	is more of a setup. This is politics. Those are the
9	statements people make, because of his decency, the way in
10	which he has helped people, his impact, the way people know
11	him, he's still the same kind of person.
12	Q I see.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. KARP: I have no further questions.
15	THE RESPONDENT: Just one moment.
16	May I?
17	(Discussion with attorney.)
18	MR. KARP: One further question.
19	Q Are you a member of the military, Reverend?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And is Mr. Stuart to your knowledge a member of the
22	military?
23	A Yes.
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4	Q And are you his chaplain in the military?

I had been his chaplain for a number of years, about

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at least four years.

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MR. KARP: Thank you.

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SPECIAL REFEREE: Ms. Broder.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MS. BRODER:

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Q Good morning, Reverend.

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A Good morning.

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Q I just have one or two questions for you.

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You said that it's basically the general

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consensus, amongst the people who you've discussed Mr. Stuart's

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reputation with, that the incidents that we're here for today

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is as a result of a setup; is that correct?

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A That's how some people felt. I served in Queens,

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where I was his pastor.

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Q Yes?

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A And, you know, the district attorneys were elected officials.

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In fact, we had to -- and I was at the table -- where we ask for more ethnic persons from the community to become assistant district attorneys. There was almost nil.

So it was really almost high politics. So when some person -- you would hear 'all of the ethnic minorities are moving out,' now really trying to get rid of them, whether its through reputation or some other means.

1	So the community as a whole began to see it as an
2	attack on the integrity of those who can serve, because they
3	are part of that community.
4	Q And based on your knowledge of Mr. Stuart and your
5	experience, this was the only incident you had ever heard of
6	regarding any misconduct on his behalf in his profession as a
7	lawyer?
8	A Sure, exactly so, yes. Only time I've ever heard of
9	anything of that nature.
10	Q Would it surprise you if you learned that he had
11	engaged in advocating a false position to the Court before?
12	MR. KARP: Objected to. I'd like an offer of
13	proof.
14	MS. BRODER: I am going to mark as Petitioner's
15	Exhibit 1 for identification, the People of the State of
16	New York versus Jay Walters.
17	MR. KARP: One or six?
18	MS. BRODER: This is an Exhibit 6 for
19	identification.
20	I'll mark it as People's Exhibit 6 in evidence.
21	MR. KARP: Six for identification would be
22	appropriate.
23	But it's up to you.
24	MS. BRODER: I'll mark it into evidence.
25	SPECIAL REFEREE: Why don't you let him look at

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(Handing).

MR. KARP: Decision of the Court, is that the Supreme Court?

MS. BRODER: Appellate Division.

MR. KARP: I would object to the introduction of this exhibit in either event, because the question posed to the witness was if he -- would it surprise you to hear that, such and such.

I would ask for an offer of proof, which I have seen, so he can answer that question: "Are you surprised by it."

SPECIAL REFEREE: No, I'll admit it.

But, you can ask the question based on it.

(Appellate Division decision so marked Petitioner's 6 in evidence.)

Q Reverend, I asked you would it surprise you to learn that Mr. Stuart had been determined to have given false -- advocated a false position to the Court before, before this instance.

Would that surprise you?

- A I guess so, I guess yes.
- Q So you didn't know about that as you sit here today?
- A Before?
- Q You didn't know that Mr. Stuart had previously been

1	found by	the Appellate Division to have engaged in
2	prosecut	orial misconduct?
3	A	With you mean prior to here?
4	Q	Outside of the instance of why we're sitting here
5	today.	
6		I'll clarify.
7	A	Okay.
8	Q	Did you know that in 1998 the Appellate Division
9	determin	ed that Mr. Stuart engaged in prosecutorial misconduct
10	А	No, I had not seen that in print, no.
11	Q	And you weren't advised about that from Mr. Stuart,
12	were you	?
13	A	No, I had heard about an allegation, but not of any
14	ruling.	
15	Q	What allegation had you heard of?
16	A	In what you're talking about here, that, you know, it
17	was alle	ged that he gave wrong information to a judge.
18	Q	And did that affect your opinion on his reputation?
19	Did that	affect your opinion about his veracity and
20	truthful	ness?
21	A	Well, the way I understood, and the explanation of
22	that, to	me, you know, I was fully content that, I mean, his
23	reputati	on is intact, to me, you know.
24	Q	So you were content?
25	A	I don't think the way I understood it it was not

1 his intention to go and, I mean, to intentionally give false 2 information to a judge. 3 So that's the way I understood it. 4 0 What was the matter that you understood this about; 5 which case are we talking about? I'm not -- I think the way I remembered it, it was a 6 7 murder case, perhaps. I think it was; I'm not sure it was. But you never heard of the case of the People versus 8 9 Jay Walters, did you? A I'm not sure if that was the case. 10 Nevertheless --11 0 Something that happened in the Queens community, and, 12 A you know. 13 Were you aware that Mr. Stuart was found to have 14 advocated a false position to the Court? 15 16 A finding? Α 17 Yes, a finding by the Appellate Division of the State of New York. 18 19 A No. MS. BRODER: All right. 20 21 I knew -- I was aware that he was accused, and this 22 was some of the things, but, no, not that he was found. And did you think that that was a setup as well? 23 24 I don't really understand the court system very much. 25 But I could understand where a judge says, well,

1 what you said to me, you know, I do not regard it as the truth. And the way I understood it, the situation I remembered, conversation with other persons about, and even 3 4 those who were attorneys, was a matter of, the question was basically did this person, did you interview this person, 5 etcetera, and the answer was no. 6 7 That's what I heard, but I never followed up and read anything in particular about that. 8 9 Well, would it surprise you that what I'm talking about has nothing to do with an interview of a person but, 10 rather, arguing about evidence to a jury, and arguing a false 11 position to a jury? 12 Do you know anything about that? 13 14 MR. KARP: Mr. Clark, I have to object to it because I think the witness is confused as to which case 15 16 Ms. Broder is referring to. 17 MS. BRODER: That's all right. 18 The Reverend has simply argued that it was a 19 murder case that he's thinking of, and that it was an interview of a witness. 20 21 I'm telling you, Reverend, I'm referring to an entirely separate matter. 22 23 So are you familiar with any other matter. 24 No. A

And the other matter as far as affecting his

1	reputation in the community in any negative way.
2	MS. BRODER: Thank you.
3	No further questions.
4	SPECIAL REFEREE: Thank you very much.
5	MR. KARP: Thank you, Reverend.
6	May I, please.
7	SPECIAL REFEREE: Yes.
8	Thank you.
9	(Witness withdrew).
10	MS. BRODER: May I step out.
11	SPECIAL REFEREE: Sure.
12	(Pause in proceedings).
13	LEONARD LIVOTE, called as a witness, having
14	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
15	follows:
16	THE WITNESS: Leonard L-I-V-O-T-E, 248-24
17	Thornhill Avenue, Douglaston, New York, 11362.
18	MR. KARP: May I.
19	SPECIAL REFEREE: Please.
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. KARP:
22	Q Mr. Livote, what is your business or profession?
23	A I'm an attorney.
24	Q And what is your occupation?
25	A I work as the law secretary or principal law clerk to

- Livote Direct 21 the Administrative Judge, Leslie Leach, of Queens County. 1 2 And how long have you been practicing or been admitted to practice? 3 Since 1979. 4 A And do you know Mr. Stuart, who is seated alongside of 5 6 me? Yes, I do, for many years. 7 A And do other people know him? 8 Q Yes, I do. 9 10 And are you familiar with his testimony for truth and veracity and hard work? 11 A Yes. 12 What is his reputation for those attributes? 13 14 A Outstanding. I know Claude in the military; I am a colonel in 15 the United States Army Reserve. 16 17 Claude and I have -- careers have followed each 18 other. 19 He is a major in the army reserve. Both work together in the JAG Corps. I know his 20 reputation as being outstanding in the JAG Corps. as well as in 21
- MR. KARP: I have no further questions.
- 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION

the civilian law community.

25 BY MS. BRODER:

1	Q Mr. Livote, is it?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Now, you said you are familiar with his reputation in
4	the practice of law?
5	A Yes, I am.
6	Q How are you familiar with his reputation?
7	A Well, I practiced law in Queens most of my career. I
8	was an Assistant District Attorney in Queens. I was in the
9	Q What year were you an assistant there?
10	A From 1982 through 1987.
11	Q So that was prior to Mr. Stuart's working there,
12	correct?
13	A I believe, I don't know the exact start date but I'm
14	not sure if we overlapped, yeah, but I do know that he rose to
15	a very prestigious trial position there, doing very serious
16	cases, and had very good reputation.
17	Also, you know, being in the kind of Queens legal
18	community, we know what our colleagues were doing.
19	Q Were you also aware of the fact that he had been found
20	to have engaged in prosecutorial misconduct before?
21	A I don't know if he was actually found to be.
22	I know there was a prior incident.
23	I don't know if it had been raised to the level
24	of a finding.

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Would it surprise you if I told you that an Appellate

1	Division reversed a conviction that Mr. Stuart had obtained,
2	based on his prosecutorial misconduct?
3	A Are you talking about this particular?
4	Q No.
5	A I knew that there was a prior incident. It wouldn't
6	affect my opinion of him.
7	Q Okay.
8	MS. BRODER: I have no further questions.
9	SPECIAL REFEREE: Mr. Karp?
10	MR. KARP: Thank you, no.
11	SPECIAL REFEREE: Just for the record, I would
12	like to note that I'm familiar with the witness, having me
13	him before and dealt with him before, know his reputation
14 .	as well.
15	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
16	(Witness withdrew).
17	SPECIAL REFEREE: He was law secretary to a
18	colleague of mine who taught for many years, Judge Schmidt
19	REV. JUDITH A. MILLS, called as a witness
20	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
21	follows:
22	THE WITNESS: Reverend Judith A Mills, M-I-L-L-S
23	18 R-E-T-T-A Lane, Commack, New York, 11725.
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. KARP:

1	Q	Reverend Mills.
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	What is your present position?
4	А	I am the pastor at the Dix Hills United Methodist
5	Church.	
6	Q	And you went through the regular training in college
7	and div	inity school to taken the position that you have; is
8	that correct?	
9	A	Yes, went through.
10	Q	How long have you been practicing as a minister?
11	A	26 years.
12	Q	And do you
13	A	Practicing doing that, during training.
14	Q	Do you know Mr. Stuart, who sits alongside of me?
15	A	Oh, sure.
16	Q	How long have you known him?
17	A	Since July 1st, 2001.
18	Q	And how did you first make his acquaintance?
19	А	Becoming his pastor.
20	Q	I see.
21		So he's a member of your congregation?
22	A	Yes, he is.
23		That is when I was appointed to the church.
24	Q	And are you familiar with his reputation for honesty
25	decency	and forthrightness?

1	A Yes.	
2	Q And what is his reputation for those attributes?	
3	A Highly respected.	
4	Q Is his reputation a good reputation?	
5	A Yes, very good.	
6	MR. KARP: I have no further questions.	
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
8	BY MS. BRODER:	
9	Q Good morning, Reverend.	
10	I just have one or two questions.	
11	A Sure.	
12	Q Are you familiar with his reputation as a lawyer?	
13	A To a certain extent.	
14	I mean, I haven't been in the courtroom with him	
15	that might be interesting, but I haven't been in court at all.	
16	Yes, we have three other lawyers in our	
17	congregation: Gerald Washington and Joe Washington and Willia	
18	Forde, and Claude also.	
19	And so, the lawyers kind of talk to each other,	
20	and the pastor gets in on some of that conversation and	
21	listening to them.	
22	So, you know, just holding high regard for	
23	Claude. I know that. They have personally talked to him.	
24	Q And are you personally familiar with, you said that h	
25	has a good reputation for honesty?	

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A	Yes.

Q And integrity and hard working.

Would that change your opinion if you knew that he had been found to have engaged in prosecutorial misconduct before?

A No, I didn't realize that before, but I know Claude
-- well, Claude is also a trustee of the church.

And he was elected in 2001, to be able to take over in 2002 a position that was a one-year position, trustee in the arm of this church is three years, to fill in this void that was -- a person had resigned from that.

And in November 2002 he was reelected for the new term and still is -- his term is until 2005 and so, that's just, that form of a trustee is a very important position. It concerns any invested funds, as well as concern for the real property. Two major jobs on that.

Q But you testified that you weren't aware of this previous finding of prosecutorial misconduct?

A It was before my time.

MS. BRODER: All right. I have no further questions.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Thank you very much.

MR. KARP: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

I forgot to tell about what he did with the

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		Diederich - Direct
		erganist. He is a guest organist for
1	C	organ. He's a guest organization of the junior choir, as in the summertime, and plays for the junior choir,
2	ι	is in the summertime, and r
3		accompanies them.
3		Very good.
4 5		MR. KARP: I can only play the radio.
		Thank you.
6		THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
,	7	Labdrew )
	8	(Witness Withdrew.)  MR. KARP: I'll go out and bring in the next
	9	
	10	witness.  I C H A E L D I E D E R I C H, called as a witness,  was examined and testified as
	11 M	I C H A E L D I E D E R I C II,
	12	I C H A E L D I E D E R I C H, each having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
	13	THE WITNESS: Michael D-1-E-D 2
	14	Route 210, Stony Point, New York, 10980.
	15	
	10	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	17	BY MR. KARP:  Q Mr. Diederich, what is your business or profession?
	18	Q Mr. Diederich, what are actice of law
	19	A I'm in the private practice of law
		A I'm in the private I  Q (Int'g) And how long have you been sorry.  New York.
	20	gtony Point, New 1011
	21	A (Cont'g) in Stony 100  I practice principally Employment Law, Civil
	22	
	23	Rights Law.  And I've been a lawyer admitted in New York
	24	
	25	courts since 1981.

1	I'm admitted in the Southern District, Second	
2	Circuit Court of Appeals, U.S. Supreme Court, Army Court of	
3	Military Review, Eastern District.	
4	Q And I take it from what you just said that you are a	
5	member of the military; is that correct?	
6	A That's true.	
7	I served three years active duty with U.S. Army	
8	in Europe with the first armored division, where I was a	
9	lawyer.	
10	After that, I was an assistant county attorney is	
11	Westchester County, then an assistant county attorney for	
12	environmental law for Rockland county, and where I now have my	
13	private practice.	
14	Q Are you still a member of the military service?	
15	A Yes.	
16	I'm a lieutenant colonel in the Army JAG Corps.	
17	Reserve.	
18	And actually our unit has been ordered mobilized	
19	so I'll probably be going off to Iraq in a month or so,	
20	probably for a year.	
21	Q And is Mr. Stuart, who is seated alongside of me, a	
22	member of your unit?	
23	A He was a member of my unit. I was assigned to be the	
24	command judge advocate of the 301 area support group.	

When I arrived there, Mr. Stuart was the deputy

command judge advocate. So I worked with him there as my subordinate for approximately two years, where he basically he had been there for quite a while.

So the shop was running, you know, very well.

And he continued to assist me in keeping running well.

Q And how long have you known him?

A I've known him since, actually a little bit before I became the command judge advocate in the 301st, when I received word that I was going to be the command judge advocate there, I inquired about personnel.

So I talked with various other JAG people.

"JAG" is Judge Advocate General, the lawyers for the Army.

So I spoke with various people about who were the staff there, and they told me Claude was one. And everybody that I talked to had positive things to say about Claude.

Q When was that, that you became the commander?

A I became the command judge advocate there, acting command judge advocate, and then actually I was only formally designated due to some administrative things in headquarters, because what happens in the JAG Corps., you have to be appointed by the person called the "judge advocate general," who is the two-star general who heads the Army JAG Corps. in Washington.

So, he formally appointed me about a year-and-a-half ago, just as, by the way the two star

pointed Claude to be the command judge. He is now the command judge advocate of the 800 Medical Brigade, so the two-star general had to formally designate him for that commanding role as a lawyer.

- Q So you know him a total of, what, two years?
- A No, I would say probably from 2000.
- Q Four years?

And do you know other people who know him, I take it?

A Yeah. Our JAG community is, you know, a number of lawyers here in the New York Metropolitan area from, you know, all walks of life.

They're governmental attorneys, and private attorneys; some of them military people, solely military. But most are reservists.

And we all talk. And people learn who has a good reputation.

Most JAGs have good reputation, in my opinion.

Q Do you know what his reputation is for honesty and decency and hard work?

A It's an extremely good reputation. Otherwise, he wouldn't be a command judge advocate. That's a highly competitive thing to be selected for, and it shows both your diligence -- you have to, part of your tasks are, principal part is advising the command on military legal issues that

arise in the command so you have to get the respect of both 1 your civilian commander, and also give good legal advice. 2 And Claude has a -- I've never heard anything bad 3 about Claude. I've always heard good things, and those are 4 5 from people that are, that know him in Queens County. I don't 6 practice much in Queens County, but I know plenty of JAGs who 7 do. 8 And if people get in trouble or, I shouldn't say trouble, but if they're not hard workers, you would hear about 9 that. 10 11 And Claude, both from my personal observation, he would go in countless -- I mean, because he lives in Queens, he 12 13 came in for my office, representing my office routinely for 14 evening meetings, which he didn't have to do which was 15 basically didn't get paid anything extra for doing that. He did that, you know, for the unit, and helped 16 me out. 17 18 And I just have nothing but the best regard for him. 19 20 Thank you. 21 Both as a military person, officer, and as a lawyer 22 for the army. 23 MR. KARP: Thank you. 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MS. BRODER:

- Q Mr. Diederich, I was curious, in your position as a, is it JAG supervisor?
  - A Yeah, a JAG officer.
- Q I mean do you have -- about how many attorneys that work under you?

A Well, it's within our unit, we have had three or four, on average. There's, in the reserves you're double-slotted.

Often you have more than you're actually assigned. When we go away to Iraq, we'll have two.

Q If one of the attorneys that were working under you, you learned that they advocated a false position in a court proceeding, would that affect your opinion about their truthfulness and honesty?

A Well, advocate a false position? I would think I need more details.

I'm very, let me tell you, I'm very sensitive to governmental misconduct. A lot, in my private practice a lot of the entities I challenge are governments where government officials are doing misdeeds.

I also, I mean, I grabbed it on my way out. I also ran for D.A. in my county (handing). I don't know if anybody would like this. Part of the reason I ran for D.A. -- and I'm not running for Queens so nobody has to worry -- part of the reason I ran is because I saw people in the D.A.'s office, including the D.A. doing things which I

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thought were improper.

And I don't have -- I think that's wrong. But I also have seen that it's something that is a problem amongst D.A.'s, in a lot of places.

Are you familiar with the fact that Mr. Stuart has been found in the past by the Appellate Division to have engaged in prosecutorial misconduct?

You know, when you say fact, I would like, if you told A me what the actual facts established were.

Well, if one of the facts were that Mr. Stuart argued that a gun used in an attempted murder was -- or a gun found on a witness was connected to an attempted murder, and that he knew that was not the truthful position but argued it anyway, did you know that?

I was vaguely familiar with a -- that there was a statement from an appellate court. I know from my legal experience, the difference between what judges may write and what is actual fact, you know, sometimes.

Do you think that the Appellate Division would overturn a conviction lightly?

The standard applied in an appellate court -- I'm not A a criminal law practitioner, but the standard applied is, it's not on trial, it seems to me.

Anything other than whether or not a defendant is quilty beyond a reasonable doubt or whether there's been other

1	sorts of irregularities, constitutional irregularities that	
2	warrant reversal and a retrial, that type of thing. I mean,	
3	normally courts address issues presented to them.	
4	Q Well, my question, really, to you is: Were you	
5	familiar with the fact that there was this finding?	
6	A I haven't seen the decision, but Claude and I have	
7	discussed in the past ethical dilemmas faced by attorneys,	
8	including prosecutorial attorneys.	
9	In fact we discussed it because he knew and we	
10	discussed one of the reasons I was running for public office a	
11	District Attorney candidate was because of what I saw as	
12	problems with prosecutors going over the bounds.	
13	MS. BRODER: All right. I have no further	
14	questions.	
15	SPECIAL REFEREE: Thank you very much.	
16	MR. KARP: Thank you.	
17	(Witness withdrew.)	
18	MORTIMER LAWRENCE, called	
19	as a witness, having been affirmed under penalties of	
20	perjury, was examined and testified as follows:	
21	THE WITNESS: Mortimer Lawrence, 186-17 Merrick	
22	Boulevard, Springfield Gardens, New York.	
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
24	BY MR. KARP:	
25	Q Mr. Lawrence, what is your position or profession?	

- A I'm an attorney.
- Q And how long -- are you admitted to practice in the State of New York?
  - A Yes, I am.
  - Q And how long have you been admitted to practice here?
  - A 18 years.
- Q And tell us, just briefly, what your career was after you left law school?
- A I was in a firm in Queens, small firm in Queens, for about a year before entering the Queens District Attorney's office, where I served in the criminal courts, the trial bureau and homicide investigation.
- Thereafter I went to work with a firm in Long
  Island for about three years, doing mostly criminal practice
  before going into private practice myself, where I've been for
  approximately for the last 12 years.
  - Q So you have your own firm, is that it?
- A Yes, I'm a partner in the firm of Hopkins, Lawrence and Bailey, in Queens, New York.
- Q And do you continue to do criminal work in your practice?
  - A Yes, I do.
- Q And do you know Mr. Stuart who is seated alongside of me?
  - A Yes, I do, I know Mr. Stuart very well.

How long have you known Mr. Stuart? Q 1 We were law school, classmates since 1982. 2 And we're also colleagues at the bar. We've 3 served in the bar association together. We're brothers of 4 faith. Claude and I have a good church affiliation. I go to 5 Allen, and he goes to Methodist, and we've done some work 6 together as trustees. And we're friends. Our families are 7 friends. 8 And do you know about the people who know him? 9 Excuse me? Α 10 Do you know other people who know him? 11 Oh, yes. A 12 Are you familiar with his reputation for honesty and 13 0 decency and hard work? 14 15 A Yes. What is his reputation for those attributes? 16 Has a good reputation for honesty and decency, 17 A fairness, faith, integrity and leadership. 18 Now, are you familiar with the charges, or just 19 roughly speaking, or briefly speaking, what the charges are 20 here in this case that bring you here? 21 I know an outline of the charges. 22 And did this matter, at least the underlying case, 23 receive a good deal of media attention when it happened? 24

Yes, it did.

Q And I assume, and correct me if I'm wrong, it evoked comment and talk among people who either knew Mr. Stuart or knew the system?

A Correct, very much so.

Q And his reputation that you've indicated, has that been altered in any way by reason of the fact that people know about this case?

A I would say for the most part, no. I think more shock and surprise, more than anything else.

But he still has a great standing in the community as a leader, and someone who has done a lot of work in the community, so no.

Q Are you familiar with an incident that occurred in his life about six years ago where the Appellate Division wrote an opinion in the case reversing a conviction based upon prosecutorial misconduct?

A Yes.

I was aware of that case, and it was started by a Legal Aid attorney here in Queens who had lost a case to Claude.

Having been in the District Attorney's office, and also in private practice, the practice in Queens is very adversarial, and the pressure in the D.A.'s office to win homicide cases is intense.

But for the most part, you follow the lead of

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your supervisor when these issues come up, and it's my opinion that Claude pretty much did that.

MR. KARP: Thank you.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Ms. Broder.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. BRODER:

Q Mr. Lawrence, what are you basing your opinion that he followed the lead of his supervisor in the instance in which the Appellate Division found that he had engaged in prosecutorial misconduct?

A Having worked in that office, as I said, and also the fact that I was in the homicide division.

I know there to be an unspoken pressure on assistants to press the edges of discovery and evidence, and just how far you can go, and what you say and you not say to a jury.

Q As an attorney, even if the supervisor pressured you to press the evidence, whose, in your opinion, as an attorney, who bears the responsibility if they advocate a position that they know is false to a court of law?

A Well, counsel, while clearly you are always the person who is responsible for your conscience, and doing what is right and wrong, I think by the very nature of the practice that we do, there are not bright lines of when you get to the outskirts of the practice. And so there are certain times when you are

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pushing up right up against it and certain times when you're not.

Q Hypothetically, if you knew, as a lawyer, that what you were arguing to the jury was false, there is no blurred line, you know it's false, you have a ballistic test that shows you that a gun was not involved in a crime, yet you argue to the jury that it was, is that conduct that's becoming an attorney?

A Given your hypothetical I would say no, but clearly there are factors that go into it.

See, in the D.A.'s office you are a lot of time at the mercy of the police officers.

Q When you are arguing a case at the mercy of the police?

A On how your case comes together.

And, you know, a lot of times you are relying on statements that have been made to you either through the police or through witnesses that sometimes don't turn out to be true.

Q All right.

MS. BRODER: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Thank you very much.

MR. KARP: I think the only remaining witness

would be Mrs. Stuart's?

SPECIAL REFEREE: I've thought about her

1 testimony. And, as I had said before, we'll hear her 3 testimony as a character witness. I also although I said I knew of no precedent, 4 did remember, without objection, that a spouse did, was 5 allowed to continue in a hearing that I conducted in the 6 7 10th judicial district. 8 As I said that was without objection. But, on balance, my feeling is that it would 9 10 probably be little harm involved. 77 As long as it's understood of course that once she's finished her testimony, she does not participate. 12 She's going to sit by her husband's side. 13 14 MR. KARP: I think if that happens she should be 15 compelled to leave. I would agree. 16 SPECIAL REFEREE: So, we'll allow that. 17 MR. KARP: Thank you. 18 MS. BRODER: One question. This other person that you just wrote on the list is that person testifying. 19 20 MR. KARP: 21 THE RESPONDENT: There's one more person that is 22 probably not present. 23 MR. KARP: I may get a letter or something. MICHELLE STUART, called as a witness,

having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as

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1 follows:

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THE WITNESS: Michelle Stuart, Nine Burrows

Avenue, Dix Hills, New York 11746.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KARP:

Q Mrs. Stuart, you are the wife of Claude Stuart who is seated alongside of me, correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q And how long have you been married?

A 16 years this past July.

Q And you have a family together?

A Uh-huh, yes, we do.

Q And do you have a business or profession that you are engaged in?

A Yes. I'm an accountant. I work at the corporate office of Foot Locker.

Q Foot Locker, the people that sell the sneakers and stuff?

A Yes.

Q And how long have you been an accountant?

A Oh, dear, over 20 years now.

Q And, Mrs. Stuart, we know that you are married to Mr. Stuart.

But I take it, and correct me if I'm wrong, that you know other people who know him?

	Mrs. Michelle Stuart - Direct 42
1	A Yes.
2	Q In your church?
3	A Yes.
4	Q In your community?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Members of the profession?
7	A Yes, yes.
8	Q And are you familiar with the reputation that your
9	husband enjoys for honesty, decency and hard work?
10	A Yes, with our friends, within the community, they know
11	him to be a hard-working person, an honest person, a caring and
12	loving father and husband.
13	Q And you are familiar with the circumstances that bring
14	you here in this case, I take it?
15	A Yes, I am.
16	Q Are you also familiar with another matter that goes
17	back about six years ago where the Appellate Division reversed
18	a conviction of a case tried by Claude as an assistant based
19	upon prosecutorial misconduct?
20	A Yes, I am.
21	MR. KARP: I have no other questions.
22	MS. BRODER: I have no questions.
23	SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay.
24	SPECIAL REFEREE: All right.
25	You are going to take the stand.

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1	MS. BRODER: Can we take one quick break.
2	SPECIAL REFEREE: Sure.
3	(Recess taken.)
4	MS. BRODER: Thank you.
5	RESPONDENT CLAUDE STUART, called
6	as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined
7	and testified as follows:
8	THE WITNESS: Claude Stuart, Nine Burrows Avenue,
9	Dix Hills, New York, 11746.
10	DIRECT EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. KARP:
12	Q Mr. Stuart, how old are you?
13	A I am 43.
14	Tomorrow I will be 43.
15	MS. BRODER: You're 42.
16	Q And Mr. Stuart, you are an attorney; is that correct?
17	A That's correct.
18	Q When were you admitted?
19	A Let's see. I was admitted in 1990. No yes, in,
20	what's the exact date, is it January of 1990? I don't remember
21	the exact date.
22	Q The exact date we don't need.
23	The year would be sufficient.
24	January 18, 1989?
25	A 1989.

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began working at the Queens District Attorney's office.

Q But you weren't admitted in New York until '89?

A Yes. That year, I think also, that summer I also took the bar that summer, also got married that summer.

And on passing the bar, that year, I was admitted in the early part, as you indicated in 1989, in January of 1989.

Q Could you tell us briefly what your career in the District Attorney's office entailed?

A I began working at the Queens District Attorney's office, like I indicated, in April of '88. I was assigned to the in-take bureau which, my duties entailed basically drafting complaints; not going to court, just drafting complaints.

And upon being admitted, I was then allowed to go to the arraignment part to do arraignments on misdemeanor and some felony matters.

After leaving in-take bureau I then was transferred to the Criminal Court Bureau, where I spent about eight months in the Criminal Court Bureau.

And I was then transferred from there to an investigative bureau, which is the Anti-bias Bureau at the time. In the Anti-Bias Bureau we take the cases from in-take, and go all the way up through either the Criminal Court or to the Supreme Court with these cases.

So in the Anti-Bias Bureau I had the opportunity

to not only draft complaints, but also conduct investigations
and take cases to the grand jury, and also had an opportunity
to try cases in the Supreme Court, in front of Supreme Court
justices.

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After spending about three years or so in

Anti-Bias Bureau, I was then assigned to the Supreme Court,

trial bureau, where I had -- I was assigned to the trial part

of Justice Joy, who was sitting at that time in, on Sutphin

Boulevard in Queens.

I spent -- I was there up until he was promoted to the Appellate Division.

I was then transferred to other judges where I worked in the Supreme Court for about another three to four years.

After doing that, I was then promoted to the Major Crimes Career Criminal Bureau.

I worked there for approximately two-and-a-half years.

And after working there, I was then promoted to the Homicide Trial Bureau, where I worked with about seven or so assistants, until I resigned in December of 2002.

- Q How long were you in the homicide bureau?
- A I was in the Homicide Bureau for a little bit over two years.
  - Q And how many cases did you try to conclusion while you

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- A In the Homicide Bureau?
- Q Yes, in the Homicide Bureau.

A While I was there, I tried maybe, between 15 and 20 cases while I was at the, in the Homicide Trial Bureau. I had, I think, for two years I was there, I tried the most cases among my peers in the Homicide Trial Bureau.

However, prior to me coming to the Homicide

Bureau, I had tried several homicides, I think at least three

or four homicides that I had tried prior to actually coming to

the bureau, so under my belt I had competently 20 or so

homicides under my belt.

Prior to that, where felony trials are concerned, I had close to about 70 or so other trials that I did in fact try in the District Attorney's office.

- Q Now, Mr. Stuart, the case that brings you here, that was a homicide case; is that correct?
- A That is correct.
  - O What was the name of that case?
  - A Tyrone Johnson, People versus Tyrone Johnson.
    - Q Okay.

And can you tell us when you first were assigned to that case?

A I was first assigned to that case when I first came to that bureau, which was two years before I departed, which was I

think in the year 2000.

Q And?

A And this case was transferred to me from another assistant, who was handling the case at that time.

The case was still in -- I think some of the hearings were completed, but not all of the hearings were completed at the time, but that was the stage in which I inherited the Tyrone Johnson case.

Q And can you tell us what the case was about?

A This was a murder case that occurred on February 5 of the year 2000 in south Jamaica, where the victim was accosted by two African males in front of his residence with guns.

There was some struggle, and he was fatally shot in front of his home.

He was able to crawl to his door, ring his bell, and was able to, before he passed out, was able to speak to his mother and indicate at least one of the assailants in this case, which was the person who we tried the case against, Tyrone Johnson.

Q So he mentioned Tyrone Johnson as being one of the perpetrators to his mother?

A Yes. He didn't call it -- full name, he said something, Tyrone, with the Navigator, because at the time one of the descriptions of the vehicles used in the case was a Navigator, where it was -- where the perpetrator was allegedly

Respondent - Direct travelling in it. 1 2 And when that -- before the case came to trial were 3 there DD-5s? Yes, there were DD-5s that, most of which were turned 4 over by my predecessor. 5 6 And I came into the case, and I think we had, we 7 may have had one or two hearings remaining, I'm not certain, but, however, there came a point in time when the case was ready for trial, and when I personally took it upon myself to 9 re-issue all of the -- all DD-5s that were in my possession. 10 You have to make certain that the defense counsel 11 12 had every paperwork involved in this case. 13 Now, for our purposes and for the record, a DD-5 is a report, and the form is called DD-5. 14 15 It's a report made by a detective of what he's 16 done in investigating the case; is that correct? 17 A That's correct. 18 Now, there is a DD-5 which is offered in evidence by Ms. Broder, as Exhibit 4. 19 Could you look at that DD-5? 2.0 A 21 Sure.

(Perusing.)

A Yes.

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- And are you familiar with it? 0
- A I'm familiar with this DD-5, yes.

Q Now, when you were trying this case, did you attempt to -- withdrawn.

Had you intended to call her as a witness when you started the trial of this case?

A No.

Q Why?

A Well, based on this DD-5, she did not see the actual shooting. The actual shooting occurred at least I think about 12 or so minutes after she alleged she was at the window looking outside.

But from this DD-5 there was no, it was certainly not my position or the People's position to be calling her as a witness.

Q I take it that the house you are referring to was a house that faced out in some fashion upon the street where the shooting took place?

A That's correct.

Q Now, and, again, I'm assuming that that DD-5 contains no information which --

MS. BRODER: Objection. Leading. It's a leading question.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Yes.

MR. KARP: But you have a DD-5 in evidence just summarizing what's in that DD-5.

MS. BRODER: Right. You are asking him -- you

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1 are assuming. 2 I'm saying you should ask him the question. Does the DD-5 indicate that this woman saw who the 3 0 perpetrator was, or perpetrators were, in this case? 4 5 A No. 6 And the DD-5, was that taken by detectives? 7 A Yes. 8 0 How many? 9 It was taken by Detective Barton from the Queens, I think it could be QHS or Queens Robbery or Queens -- I don't 10 remember, but looks like QHS, but it was taken by a detective. 11 And did there come a time that during the trial --12 13 withdrawn. 14 Did there come a time when the trial advanced to a point where the Defense was called upon either to make a 15 16 defense or not? 17 Okay. Can you please repeat that? There came a point in time when the People put its 18 entire case in; is that correct? 19 20 A That's correct. 21 And at that point, did you learn that the Defense 0 intended to put in a case? 22 23 Α Yes. 24 Did you know what that would entail? Q 25 A I would have just been guessing at that point. No.

Q And what did you learn the defense case was?

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A Well, at that juncture, it was my belief that the defendant was going to take the stand.

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We broke on a Thursday when I was -- when the

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People completed their case.

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because the defendant practiced the Muslim faith so the next

Friday the -- we were not going to be in session

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day would have been Monday; Monday, June 3rd.

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I just assumed, since he had indicated to the

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Court that he was going to put on a case, that it would have

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been the defendant.

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Q And when the Defense put in its case what was the case

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that they put in?

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A They put on a person by the name of Stanley Gaskin.

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Now, Stanley Gaskin was a witness who testified

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for the Defense, and basically said that that he was in the

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house when the shooting occurred.

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case we put on a witness by the name of Henry Hanley, and he

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made statements to the fact that our witness Henry Hanley was

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not in a position to account for this murder because he was

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inside the house and not outside the house at the time of the

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shooting, if I can just expand.

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Henry Hanley was a witness that the People used in their case because Henry Hanley earlier, before I got into

And the People's main witness, because in our

the case, had negotiated an agreement that he would testify for the People on the condition that he got a lesser sentence. I think he got -- facilitation I think was the crime that that he pled guilty to, but Henry Hanley's role in all of this, he was the person who set everything up.

He was told -- the two perpetrators had approached Henry Hanley earlier in the morning and offered him a sum of money to give them a call when the victim in this case arrived at home.

On two separate occasions he had called them only to find out that once the two individuals arrived at the loft, the victim had already left.

So, according to the testimony, he was given a walkie-talkie, and was told as soon as the victim comes you give us a call on the walkie-talkie, and we be right there.

About 2 a.m. that morning I think the victim returned home that morning. Henry Hanley made the call, and according to his testimony, in a few minutes, the perpetrators arrive at the scene, and in front of him, while he was sitting on his stoop to his house, had an argument with the victim, and one of the perpetrators, Tyrone Johnson, pulled out a gun and shot the victim in this case.

MS. BRODER: I just want to note for the record my objection to a lot of the testimony as hearsay.

As long as we understand that he's not testifying

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to the truth of the matter, just what he understood Mr. Hanley's testimony to be.

SPECIAL REFEREE: That's fine.

That's fine.

MR. KARP: You're testifying now as to what he testified to in court?

A Right, I'm summarizing his testimony. Yes, I am summarizing his testimony.

SPECIAL REFEREE: That's understood.

A So, this, in addition to the fact that we had dying declaration about a Tyrone with a Navigator who committed this murder, from the victim, Henry Hanley's testimony was crucial to the People's case.

If Henry Hanley's testimony is negated for any reason, our case become extremely weak.

So, what transpired in this case: A person by the name of Stanley Gaskin testifies, and his testimony, I'm summarizing, was in essence that he was present in the Hanley's home that morning, with Henry Hanley's sister who he was dating at that time.

- Q What was her name?
- A Her name was Kameesha Grant.

And he remembered this incident because they were in the basement, he and --

MS. BRODER: I'm just going to object to the

description of the testimony. I think it's sufficient for Mr. Stuart to argue that Mr. Gaskin's testimony would have contradicted Mr. Hanley's testimony, and not re-visit the underlying criminal trial.

THE RESPONDENT: I'm not going to do that.

MR. KARP: Except that I think it is essential because this witness did testify, and now explains away the testimony of Gaskin.

MS. BRODER: Right, but it's my argument it's sufficient to say that, versus revisit what testimony was in a trial.

MR. KARP: I don't know.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Let's give him a little leeway I want to hear the whole story.

O Continue?

A Mr. Gaskin testified that he was with Kameesha Grant in the basement, and he was aware that Henry Hanley was inside the house, and not outside when he heard the shooting, because several times after -- or once they had heard the shooting, he had come upstairs and Mr. Gaskin testified that Mr. Henry Hanley was in the back of the house playing some videogame at approximately 2 a.m. that morning.

That, in summary, was the extent of his testimony, which brought into question the testimony of our main witness, Henry Hanley.

1	Q And did you then do anything to obtain or to find
2	other witnesses who might shed light on the situation?
3	A Okay.
4	Now, this occurred on, this occurred on June 3rd,
5	when Mr. Gaskin testified.
6	June 3rd.
7	Q Are you sure it wasn't the first?
8	The 3rd?
9	A The 3rd, yes, on June 3rd.
10	Now one of the things I previously prior to
11	June 3rd, on May the 31st, May 31st we were able to locate
12	Henry Hanley's aunt, Shanice Knight, who lived in that
13	residence.
14	Two detectives and myself, after doing some
15	extensive search prior to that point, was able to locate the
16	person Shanice Knight which is the subject of the exhibit,
17	which is Exhibit?
18	Q That Exhibit is 4?
19	A Yes, Petitioner's Exhibit 4.
20	She was spoken to, and she basically confirmed
21	what was in the DD-5, that she didn't see anything, she was in
22	the house, she heard the shooting, and basically, there are
23	shootings in that neighborhood all the time, she paid no
24	particular attention to this particular shooting at that point,
25	after

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1	

0 Excuse me.

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Did she tell you anything about Gaskin?

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She did tell us who was in the home.

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And I remember she told us at the time of the shooting was Henry who was home at that time, and I believe

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that was the only person she had indicated to us was home.

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She did not even mention anything about her niece

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Kameesha Grant being home or anybody else, or Mr. Gaskin being

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at that, at her residence at that time.

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So, after Mr. Gaskin testified, and indicated

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that he was present, he was with Kameesha Grant, and our main

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witness was not even outside, it became extremely important for

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the People at that time to try to locate, or at least try to

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contact Ms. Shanice Knight.

following morning.

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When the detectives and I had spoken to her on May the 31st, we had secured numbers to her home, and to her

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place of business, which we had in our possession at that time.

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So immediately after the defense rested, because they only call one witness, which was Stanley Gaskin, the

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defendant did not testify in this case, and their testimony was

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concluded in the afternoon of June 3rd, I asked the Court for a

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recess to determine whether I would put on a rebuttal case the

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The Court granted that request.

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And immediately after returning to my office,

which was sometime close to 5 o'clock, or in that vicinity, I immediately tried to reach out and tried to see if I could reach out to Shanice Knight, because it was my intent if I could have located her at that time, that I would have called her on my rebuttal case as a witness, and certainly negate the fact that Mr. Gaskin was actually at the home, and to testify that Henry Hanley wasn't even outside at the time of the shooting.

So I called the numbers which I had; I called her home. I think a child answered the phone. The child indicated she didn't know where she was or when she was coming back.

I was then -- I also had her work number and I, immediately after hanging up, maybe a few minutes later, I called her work.

I spoke to a colleague or a supervisor, I don't remember exactly who it was at that time, who indicated that she wasn't there, and they didn't know where she was or whether she was coming in, or even working that particular day.

After doing that, I think I approached one of the detectives, you know, and we spoke about the possibility of locating Ms. Knight, and I also spoke about the possibility of locating Ms. Knight's niece Kameesha Grant.

We didn't have any or little information about

Kameesha Grant at that time. We did a database search. A few

names came up in the Bronx that was focusing our search to the

1 Bronx.

There was an address, possible address which was given to the detective.

And it was suggested that I try to call Ms. -- again, Ms. Knight, Shanice Knight. I think I made at least another call later on that evening at her employment, and to no avail. She was not present.

They were giving me absolutely no information about where she was, and I was at that point in time under the impression that she was either trying to avoid me, but certainly not making it easy for me to locate her again.

Our attention, then, was focused on either finding Ms. Knight or trying to locate this other witness Shanice -- not Shanice, Kameesha Grant, Kameesha Grant.

The detectives were given this information, and I know this was approximately around, almost 7 o'clock at this point.

And I know they were going to either make one call to the Bronx to see if they could find either one of these people, if any, and I told the detective on departing that, you know, I will also make some phone calls myself to try to locate Kameesha Grant, because at least Kameesha Grant doesn't know I'm looking for her.

And what transpired was that we had a relationship with the, what do you call it, the child welfare

offices in New York.

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Both of these, the entire Henry Hanley family was on some type of sustenance support from the city. And I was able to call a hotline number to locate a possible person by the name of Kameesha Grant that was living in a shelter in Brooklyn.

They did not want to confirm whether she was there based on the fact that this was a telephone conversation. They wanted either a letter from our office, I think around that time I was already at home, it was around 9 p.m. that night, or an individual from my office to appear.

So the first thing I did, I called our hotline in the Queens District Attorney's office to speak to one of the detective supervisors.

And I explained to him the circumstances. And the first thing the following morning two detectives went to this particular shelter, which was in Brooklyn, and called me from there, and confirming that the person Kameesha Grant was residing there, and they were bringing Kameesha Grant to my office in the Queens District Attorney's office that morning.

That morning, I had a brief conversation with Kameesha Grant, had indicated she had broken up with Stanley Gaskin months before the shooting, and in fact she wasn't even at home when the shooting occurred, she was out, and came home after the shooting that morning, and wasn't advised by Henry

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and her aunt of the shooting that occurred across the street from their home.

I immediately called Judge Rios's chambers and alerted him that I did in fact have a rebuttal witness which I will put on.

And Kameesha Grant did in fact testify in the People's case and stated exactly what I indicated, that Gaskin was not there, that they had broken up several months before.

And the People rested their case after the testimony of Kameesha Grant.

Q Now, during the course of the trial, an earlier date defense counsel had made a request for whereabouts of Shanice Knight; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And at that point in time, did you know where Shanice Knight was?

A No, because the location where she resided which was in fact on this DD-5, she had moved from that location apparently a month or so later, because we had spoken to several of the neighbors when preparing the case, even prior, I went to the neighborhood, spoke to the witnesses, saw where the crime occurred, spoke to neighbors, and went across the street where Ms. Shanice Knight was supposedly living, and was told that, you know, that she was no longer at the address had moved several years prior to that point.

1	Q And you so indicated to the Court; is that correct?
2	A And I so indicated to the Court when the Court in fact
3	inquired of me whether or not I know where Shanice Knight was.
4	Q Now, a similar request, or perhaps not the same words,
5	were used around January 4th; is that correct?
6	MS. BRODER: June.
7	Q June, I'm sorry.
8	A June 3rd.
9	Q June 3rd?
10	A No, June the 4th, yes.
11	Q Can you tell us, did the judge inquire of you as to,
12	in words or substance, whether you knew where Shanice Knight
13	was?
14	A Right. The judge indicated that something to the fact
15	that previously I indicated I did not know her whereabouts, is
16	that correct, and I said yes.
17	And he said, is that still your position? And I
18	said yes.
19	But that's what the Court inquired.
20	Q Now, when you made that statement, I mean, we know you
21	made the statement because it's part of the record. But have
22	you reflected upon it in terms of your response?
23	A I had, over the last year and-a-half, almost two years
24	I had a lot of opportunity to reflect on that.
25	Q And have we discussed it?

A And I've discovered it with you, I've discussed it with other members of the bar.

I've even discussed this in some length with some justices.

And, you know, it is, I have certainly concluded that I certainly made an error or a mistake in judgment, in not being fully disclosed to the Court at that time, that even though I could not have located her, I attempted to locate her just the previous day, and my belief is that she was either trying to abscond or hiding from me, that I did in fact have some contact with this witness the previous Friday, which was May 31, 2004.

Q So, in other words, you should have indicated to the Court that at least four days before, you knew exactly where she was because you visited her?

A That's correct.

Q And that subsequently thereto you couldn't find her again by telephone, and you could have made all of that information made known to the Court; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And you recognize you should have done that?

A Yes, I certainly have, 20/20 is -- hindsight is 20/20.

And, you know, in, I guess in the heat of the moment, and I mean, I answered the question very narrowly. I

1 should not.

And I should have at least expanded and gave the Court, you know, at least the option of taking whatever action that they deem, that they wanted to do at that point in time.

But certainly I felt at that time, that because of -- I may not be able to locate this person within that 24 hours, that she was certainly hiding or making herself unavailable, and I certainly I didn't know her whereabouts at that time, but certainly I should have been able to expand and explain that to the Court, which I didn't.

But certainly it was not my intent to in any way, shape or form mislead this Court. I have tried, as I indicated, about 20 homicide cases, but in the same token, I mean, I have been in the career criminal bureau, and had tried a lot of violent bureaus, including kidnappings and attempted murders, where witnesses appear and disappear within hours.

You know, if they know that they are possible witnesses, I know you know where they are, and they know the case is on trial, and they have an idea of which the case is going to be concluded, there are many times we have taken the liberty of taking a witness right then and there with a material witness order and securing that witness until the trial is over.

But in this particular case, I mean, she, at the time I spoke to her, with the detectives on May 31st, she was

not really a witness that the People would have used since she brought nothing to the table.

It was important for me to find her; however, because it has always been my position that there no other person other than I have prosecuted. I strongly feel that person I've prosecuted; I was always under the belief that this was the right person, was not a mistaken identification or wasn't any type of mistake.

And this was it's only person in the scheme of things in this trial which I didn't have any contact with or had spoken to in reference to this case. And her house was right opposite the actual shooting.

Through a DD-5, defense made several allegations and several motions to locate this particular witness, yes. It was my belief and certainly it was, I believe it was, even though I didn't have a legal duty to locate her, it was a moral duty on my behalf to try to speak to this witness and find out if she had anything to do with this case, could shine any light on the defendant Tyrone Johnson, so that I can insure so that if this person is convicted, that we have the right person in this case.

And that's the only reason why I persisted in continuing to look for this person, able to contact this person, but never use this person on my direct case.

Q Would you indicate, do you consider that in responding

to the Court in the fashion that you did, that that was the wrong thing to do?

A That was certainly the wrong thing to do. As I indicated I had many time to reflect on my response. I looked at the transcript over, and over, and over again, word by word. And, you know, and there are times, I know we're all not perfect. I'm certainly not perfect.

And I made the wrong judgment call by just saying "yes" instead of explaining just a little bit more.

And I wish I would take this all back in the opportunities that arose prior to this juncture. Had I had an opportunity to make a different statement, and this occurred primarily when certain motions were made in reference to this case, I think it was called 30.30 motions, were made, three 30.30 motions were made, and certain of these allegations were made.

And I wanted to write an affidavit to explain this is what occurred.

At that juncture once the motions were made my office took the position, one, that I wasn't going to respond to the motion; the motion was assigned to an assistant district attorney in the appeals bureau.

And I drafted an affidavit, and the affidavit was submitted to that assistant.

It was then decided among my peers that the

And an attempt was going to be made to win the

The judge basically agreed and said, okay, he's

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motion was going to be filed without my affidavit.

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motion on the law itself.

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Upon doing that, and submitting that response to the Court, Judge Rios then decided that, fine, because the moving party did in fact respond in a reply saying, A, how could you decide this motion without an affidavit from an

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Assistant District Attorney?

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not going to have an affidavit, but what we're going to do,

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we're just going to conduct a hearing and as to what will be

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produced to explain when he found out the whereabouts of this

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witness, and what had transpired subsequent to that.

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That occurred. I was then informed by my supervisors that under no circumstances that I am going to

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testify.

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MS. BRODER: I am going to object to this direction. I'm a confused as to what the relevance of it

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is.

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MR. KARP: I think it's relevant in terms of mitigating. If a person says -- testifies that what I did upon reflection was wrong, and the opportunity that I had to correct it, when I did, I was thwarted because my supervisors told me not to do it, we're going to go on the law and not on the facts, I think it's relevant.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Yes. We'll allow it.

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Continue.

And at this point in time, I think at this point in time I think it's important to note that the media took this case, and it was very visible on Channel 7 and some of the local newspapers, especially the Daily News and the Post, and I was called into my chief executive office, and was told that the decision was that I was not going to testify in a hearing, and a decision will be made whether or not a letter was going to be written by the Queens District Attorney's office consenting to have this entire case retried.

And isn't it a fact I was later then informed that was going to be a decision of the Queens District Attorney.

A letter was then sent to Judge Rios and administrative judge and other personnel in the judiciary system, and I wasn't allowed to testify.

So as of this date, you know, no one had ever, no one even had heard any type of explanation or even Judge Rios have never even heard from me, how sorry I was in not expanding, or any explanation for anything.

All he has is exactly what the District Attorney supplied to him, basically that "I knew where the witness was, and that they have agreed to re-try the case."

And as I indicated, as of this date I still

1	haven't had time.
2	Q Was the case retried?
3	A The case was retried basically the same evidence, and
4	the
5	MS. BRODER: I going to object as to what the
6	evidence was in that case when it was retried. It wasn't
7	retried by Mr. Stuart.
8	A Okay.
9	SPECIAL REFEREE: Case was retried.
10	A Case was retried, and the defendant was convicted
11	again for the second time.
12	MR. KARP: I have no further questions.
13	SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay.
14	Thank you.
15	THE WITNESS: Is it proper for me to confer even
16	though I'm on the stand with my attorney.
17	SPECIAL REFEREE: I have do you have an
18	objection?
19	MS. BRODER: No.
20	(Pause in proceedings).
21	MR. KARP: Mr. Clark, I have a few more questions
22	I would like put to the witness.
23	SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay.
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. KARP (cont'g):

Q Some of the character witnesses were questioned about another case that you handled, I think it was 1998, in which the Appellate Division wrote an opinion concerning a motion to set aside a verdict?

A Uh-huh.

Q Can you just tell us, what that case was about?

A That case was in reference to a robbery case, where the, where the victim was returning from a store, which was returning from a grocery store, I think it was a Chinese store at that time, bringing her, his pregnant wife, Chinese food.

It was in the middle of the night. He was approached by two individuals with a gun, who took away whatever money he had, asked him to lie face down on the ground, and he was shot two times in the head and three times in the back. The case was tried in --

Q He survived, didn't he?

A Yes, he survived. He was quadriplegic and it took several years for the case to get to trial.

And one of the -- and hence there was no eyewitness in this case at all.

He was shown a photo array based on -- this photo array was generated as a result of the fact that the defendant Jay Walters in this case, in this part of the case, was found in possession of a .38 caliber weapon which was a similar weapon used in this case.

The photo array was conducted, in which at that point in time he had lost his speech, and he was only able to make motions with his head.

And he did in fact identify the defendant Jay
Walters in this case. This case was tried with just that
evidence. There were no definitive ballistic evidence that was
introduced in that case. However, in summation, the defense
counsel brought up the fact of this other .38 which led to him
being part of this photo array, and made reference to the fact
that we didn't introduce this photo.

MS. BRODER: I am going to object. Again, this is hearsay.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Well, it's hearsay, but the subject has been introduced on cross, and let's explore it; there's no harm here.

A Where was I?

Q I think you said defense counsel had talked about another gun not being introduced?

A Right, the .38, which was the basis for putting him in this photo array with this victim, and he, in his summation, he indicated that the People didn't introduce this weapon, and made several allegations about the fact of how weak my case was --

MS. BRODER: I am going to object to the hearsay again.

SPECIAL REFEREE: All right.

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And it was a very negative impact.

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In reference to the fact that I did not introduce this .38 which the jury had already heard about; in response, in response to his comments, in my summation, I made reference to the fact, one, yes, that the gun wasn't introduced, and I did in fact say that the gun could have been the weapon used.

Now, to give you a little background, there was a ballistic report in reference to this case. A detective at the time was Detective Amato, A-M-A-T-O from the ballistic squad. And his, after interviewing him, the very best he could give me in reference to the ballistic recovered, because they were so, the ballistics recovered, I think were the fragments and stuff from the scene, the best he would have been able to testify to, would have been that these, this evidence was consistent with this .38.

I choose not to present any evidence about the .38 in the case, based on that.

And when I responded that it could have been the .38, I was reflecting on the fact that I had a report, and would have had testimony from Detective Amato saying that he could it could have been consistent with a .38. Amato would not have been able to tell me definitively that it was the same weapon, but would have been able to tell me it was "consistent with." And it was in that light that I made those statements,

which was cited in the decision of the Appellate Division.

Now, subsequent to that case, and a conviction in the case, obviously there was a conviction in the case, the case was appealed. Our office responded to that motion. And when these, this question came out, we had several conversations with my superiors in the office about what had transpired.

They had an opportunity to look at the transcripts. I mean, I had an opportunity for the first time to see the kind of response that was made, and, you know, it was determined by my superiors that probably the answer that we gave was not that sufficient or clear enough.

But subsequent to that, about maybe a year or so after this decision made out, I mean, I was promoted to the homicide trial bureau subsequent to this decision.

MR. KARP: I have nothing else.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Do you care to cross?

MS. BRODER: Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. BRODER:

Q Mr. Stuart, you've testified here just before, where you basically said that no one had given you an opportunity to explain yourself in this case, correct, when you were talking about the District Attorney's office?

A Right.

Q And -- but the truth of the matter is, that you sat in this office and gave sworn testimony under oath?

- A That's correct.
- Q And at that point, that was back in September of 2003?
- A Uh-huh.
- Q You had full and fair opportunity to explain what happened in the case of the People versus Tyrone Johnson, correct?
  - A Yes, and I think I did.
- Q And isn't it true that at the time that you testified under oath, you maintained that your answer to the Court was a proper answer?

A If that is what my testimony is. But subsequent to that, I mean, there was a lot of reflection on my part. In my mind, at that juncture that's -- I knew that there was no intent in my part to deceive the Court or mislead the Court. And that is based primarily on the fact that I was looking for this person for myself on my rebuttal case. However, subsequent to that I've had opportunity to speak to justices, and how they would have felt if I had said that, which gives a different light.

And I've also had numerous conversations with my attorney, other conversations with defense counsels, and I have determined that it was -- I made the wrong call. This was a bad judgment call that I made at that point. And that's why,

if my testimony was different, it was because I had other opportunity to reflect.

Q But when you previously testified you made it clear that you felt that at the time the judge asked you, do you have any knowledge as to where this witness is, that it was your belief the judge meant at that particular point in time as you were standing in front of that judge; is that what was going through your mind that day, is that your testimony?

A I don't know exactly what I said. What was going through my mind at that point in time was that, because this haven't been the first time that something like this have happen to me, that the witness was consciously trying to avoid me.

Q You said -- I'm sorry?

A So when the judge asked if I knew the whereabouts, if that's still my position, in my mind it was okay, like, I don't know where she is, she's trying to avoid me.

And I said, yes, that's still my position. What I should have done, which I didn't do, was to say yes, Judge, I don't know where her whereabouts.

However, I did in fact have some contact with her the previous trial. I didn't do that, and I'm looking back and conferring with my attorney and other justices. That was a mistake.

Well, what's interesting, Mr. Stuart, is I am going to

take you back to May 8, 2002.

At in point in time Shanice Knight's name came up regarding her DD-5, correct? Defense counsel was arguing that they had not received a copy of Shanice Knight's DD-5 prior to your turning over at that date, correct?

A Okay, uh-huh.

Q And you also had also stated this was a very difficult homicide case because essentially it rose and fell on Mr. Hanley, right?

A Yes.

Q It's really a one-witness murder case?

A That's correct.

Q So if Mr. Hanley's testimony is contradicted or tainted in any way, it was going to hurt the Prosecution?

A That's correct.

Q And the defense counsel at this point, when they get the DD-5, and they allege this is the first time they've seen it, it was their position that the information she had given was exculpatory, because she didn't see Mr. Johnson's picture, you know, photo array, as the person the victim was talking to when she looked out the window, right?

A (Pause).

Q Do you want me to rephrase?

A Yes.

Q In her DD-5 she had said she had witnessed the mother

of the man talking to a man, and then left the window; 15 1 2 minutes later there were gunshots? 3 A Yes. The police showed her a photo array and she couldn't Q identify anyone as being the person, but Mr. Johnson's picture 5 6 was in that photo array? Yes. 7 A It was your argument that this information was not 8 exculpatory because you claim she didn't witness the homicide, simply witnessed a conversation between two people, correct? Α Uh-huh. 12 But at the same time it was defense counsel's position that the photo array identification, the fact that the defendant wasn't identified, was exculpatory, correct? A That's correct. So this became a very important issue, obviously, correct? A Yes. You said it yourself you are a very seasoned experienced prosecutor.

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What is the danger of failing to turn over Brady material or exculpatory material what's the danger in a prosecutor's case?

In a prosecutorial's case it obviously could damage the case.

1 Q How extensively?

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- A It can result in a dismissal of the indictment.
- Q That's the most serious sanction that a Court could give on Brady, correct?
  - A Sure, sure.
- Q And it could be as light as, just advising the jury, giving some form of advisement to the jury when they're you deliberating?
  - A That's correct.
- Q As a prosecutor, you'll never know. It's all within the judge's purview, correct?
- 12 A Correct.
  - Q Now, a Brady issue is raised in this case and the defense is focusing on Ms. Knight.
  - And I am going to read to you from Petitioner's Exhibit 75 in evidence.
  - I am going to refer to page 43.
  - At the bottom. The Court says: Do the People know, has anyone on the Prosecution side been in contact with this witness? That's what they asked you, right?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q And did you answer yes or no?
- 23 A I don't know. What was my answer? I don't know.
- 24 Q I'm asking you if you recall did you answer yes or no?
- A No, I don't recall what my answer was. I most likely

would have answered no because I didn't know where she was. 1 MR. KARP: What date are you referring to? 2 3 MS. BRODER: I'm looking at page 43 of May 8, 2002. 4 MR. KARP: May 8th. 5 I'll read from evidence: "Mr. Stuart: Judge, since 6 this morning, I have -- we have made several attempts in 7 trying to locate this witness. Her last address was in 8 9 Oueens?" A Uh-huh. 10 "She's no longer at that residence. Before I left, I 11 had information that they were being, tracking another 12 residence in Manhattan for her. And they continue to work on 13 that, but right now as I stand here before you I cannot 14 indicate to this Court that we have located her as of yet." 15 That was your answer? 16 Α Yes. 17 It wasn't a yes or no, it was a detailed 0 18 description --19 20 A Right. -- of all the reports you had gone to find Ms. Knight? 21 Q Α That's correct. 22 But you testified when Mr. Karp was asking you 23 24 questions, that at that point in time, she wasn't a very big 25 concern for you, correct?

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- Q So you weren't really looking for her?
- A Okay.

Right.

Q You testified that you first really started looking for her actively was after -- well, obviously when your detectives told you that they found her on the 31st of May, correct?

A No, that's not, if that's the impression, then certainly that's the case. I started trying to locate this person from the time I went to the scene, which was prior to jury selection, could not locate this person.

Throughout the trial because I -- throughout the style, we had continued to try to locate this particular witness. The main reason was because the judge had ruled, I think, several times during the proceeding that Ms. Knight's testimony, if at all, was not Brady. There was no issue here of Brady.

Q Well, Mr. Stuart I'm going to stop you because you're misstating what was going on.

This was when the Brady allegation was raised, and the judge -- it was the first time on the record where you turned over the DD-5.

- A Fine.
- Q And defense counsel said, hey, wait a minute, I never received this particular DD-5. You gave it to them earlier

1 that day.

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And "now we think it was Brady." So this is when the Brady issue first popped up?

A I'm not disagreeing with you. I'm not disagreeing with that.

I'm saying that we started looking for this witness, and I don't exactly remember what juncture in the trial but at somewhere during the trial the judge had indicated that this witness was not Brady.

Q That was after this colloquy?

that particular day and even subsequent to that. I still continued to try to locate this witness, despite the judge's ruling. I had no obligation to do that, and I still did. And I did it not on see type of legal duty but certainly, based solely on my moral obligation to make certain that this person was the right person that committed this crime, the only person we did not interview who could have been a witness.

Q Had you interviewed Kameesha Grant before that day that you saw her June 4th?

A There was no DD-5 or anything to even indicate that Kameesha Grant was even at that house. As a matter of fact there wouldn't have been any because she wasn't there during the shooting.

Q Okay, Mr. Stuart, but I'm focusing right now on your

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answer, your direct answer, your answer to this judge's direct question, which basically: "Has anyone on the Prosecution side been in contact with this witness?"

I asked you if you gave a yes or no answer; in fact you gave a narrative, correct?

Okay.

And at the end of the narrative you stated "as I stand here before you I cannot indicate to this Court that we have located her as of get yet."

That's correct.

Now, at that point, the judge entertained -- even the defense counsel wanted to put in papers regarding the Brady issue, too, correct?

I don't recall but. A

Do you recall the judge?

I do recall that the defense attorney put in some type of papers at some point because the judge reserved decision and came back with a decision.

And ultimately the judge made a ruling and said -actually, before I get there, the judge did make the ruling and stated: "I am going to find that this is not Brady, but I may revisit this if additional evidence proves, shows additional evidence that would cause me to revisit this issue, " correct?

You have that. A

I'm asking your recollection.

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A No, I do not recall, but it sounds correct.

Q I am going to read you from evidence page 53, bottom, line 24.

"QUESTION: However, because the Court does not know what evidence is going to come forth, the Court recognizes that the interests of justice may warrant the Court's reconsideration of this application as the trial progresses, because if it turns out that the testimony of Sharice -- what's Sharice's last name?

"Mr. Stuart: Knight.

"SPECIAL REFEREE: Sharice Knight is probative of material fact that could possibly exculpate defendant, then I certainly I will if not on the application of defense, on my own motion reconsider this argument.

"In summary, the motion for a continuance of two weeks is denied, and the Court will recess until Monday and the defense has an exception."

So it's fair to say that the Brady issue was not a closed matter, correct?

- A As of, at that time, yes.
- Q Right.

Now, it's been your testimony that on May 30th you concluded your case, correct?

- A Is it 30th or 31st, whatever date.
- Q You stated that the 31st was the Friday, so 30th was

the conclusion?

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- 2 A That's correct.
  - Q And it was at that point, that your office was able to come up with new contact information on Ms. Knight, correct?
    - A Yes.
  - Q And on the 31st of May, you went out with -- you asked two detectives to go with you to the Bronx to find this witness, correct?
    - A That's correct.
  - Q And that would be Detectives Cooper and Besell, correct?
  - A Okay. Uh-huh.
    - Q So, you went to the new residence information, in the Bronx, for Ms. Knight, correct?
  - A Yes.
    - Q And that's when you said a young child told you that she was not home?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q So you had her address?
  - A Yes.
    - Q Did you have her phone number at that point in time?
- 22 A No.
- Q He told you where she worked, correct?
- 24 A Who?
- 25 O The son?

He couldn't recall. He, all he did say was that she 1 A work in some towers that is in the Bronx. 2 And it was the detectives who knew that the towers 3 meant Regency Towers in the Bronx? 5 A That's correct, that's correct. So off the three of you went to the Regency Towers to 6 7 speak with Ms. Knight? 8 A Yes. You found her there? 9 That's correct. A 10 And she was working as a security person at Regency 11 12 Towers? 13 That's correct. Q So now you had her home address and her place of 14 business? 15 16 A Uh-huh. She agreed to sit down with you, correct? 17 0 18 A Yes. And she gave you her home number, correct? 19 0 That's correct. 20 A 21 And you had her business, number two, correct? Q That's correct. 22 A 23 You probably met with her for about an hour? I don't recall how long we stayed, but it wasn't an 24

extensive interview. She was at work, so we didn't belabor

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- Q And it's your position that she reiterated what her five said, DD-5?
- A I didn't, I mean most of the questions was done by the detectives on it but --
  - O You were there?
  - A But I was present and I heard her responses.
  - O And that was Friday the 31st?
  - A That's correct.
- Q And you left there, so now, as of that date, you that her home address, her home phone number, her place of business, her place of business' phone number, correct?
  - A Uh-huh.
    - Q And you went back to court on June 3rd, 2003?
- 15 A Uh-huh.
  - Q And it's your testimony that Stanley Gaskin then basically, you know, severely hurt Mr. Hanley's testimony by contradicting it, correct?
    - A Correct.
  - Q He now, Mr. Hanley, had told you he was outside, he witnessed the shooting. Now Mr. Gaskin says he was inside. He was nowhere near the shooting. And you have a one-witness homicide where the witness has been a little beaten up, right?
- 24 A Okay.
  - Q So, at that point, you said that you called Ms.

Knight, because now it was important to you, to put her on the stand, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Did you send those detectives out to her home?

A I actually asked the detective that night, I gave them two names. It was Kameesha Grant and her, and I did in fact indicate to them that I would continue to try to reach out to Ms. Knight, and also trying to find additional information about Ms. Grant.

I don't know exactly what they were doing. This was the night shift. There was only one detective working.

- Q Which detective did you speak to?
- A Detective Cooper.

Q What I asked you though, Mr. Stuart, did you tell
Detective Cooper to go out and look for Ms. Knight? Did you
send Detective Cooper to her home or her place of business?

A I did not send Mr. Cooper to her home or place of business. I gave him a subpoena and he said that he will, he would look into it because there were two people I was concerned about.

- Q Subpoena for Ms. Grant or Ms. Knight?
- A I think we may have ran both at that point. I'm not too certain, whether or not it was for both.

But my determination at that point, that since I have Ms. Grant's phone number, and this was 7 p.m. at night,

she was the only person working in my trial bureau, and he had other things that he was doing that night, to at minimum at least try to stop by the address we had for Kameesha Grant. They were basically in the same vicinity. He knew about Kameesha Grant. He knew about Ms. Knight's address. I do not know whether or not he was going to do that or not, but my emphasis was that he also check out Ms. -- the address that we had for Kameesha Grant at that point.

Q Do you recall being asked on September 16, 2003 and giving this answer, page 52. "Ms. Kornberg: Well, did you send anyone to her home, any of your two investigators to her home or to her place of business to see if she was there in that course of 24 hours that you tried to contact her by phone?

"Mr. Stuart: No, the answer is no."

You never mentioned subpoenaing her at that time?

A I'm not certain. I'm not certain. I'm not certain

whether or not there was a subpoena for her, all right, but I

was concerned.

- Q You subpoenaed Ms. Grant, though, that you know?
- A That much I know that that we printed out because my thing was, when we left Ms. Shanice Knight there was no animosity or anything between us.

And it was a time factor, they came looking for two people.

There were two detectives, Mr. Stuart, and you have

more resources than those two. This was a woman who was essential to, you knew for a fact you had never heard of Ms. Grant before, but you knew from sitting down four days earlier with Ms. Knight that at that time she would have corroborated Mr. Hanley's story, and been a witness that would have discredited Mr. Gaskin; is that correct?

A Yes, uh-huh.

Q So she was a sure thing as far as her testimony at that time, in your opinion?

A At that time, yes, but also based on my own experience I also strongly felt that she was trying to avoid me.

Q Based on your few phone calls to her that was the avoidance?

A Oh sure, yes.

Q But you didn't send anyone to her home or to her place of business?

A I did not directly send anyone to her home or place of business.

Q Isn't it a fact that two months later when she ultimately testified for the defense, because she changed her whole story and was actually corroborating Mr. Gaskin, that she was working at the Regency Tower just where you had left her?

A I don't know.

Q You don't know that she was working there?

Okay. There are several things in that guestion.

- 1
- If she was still working there? A
- 2
- Yeah, she hadn't left there.
- 3
- No, I never said she left. I said at the time I was Α
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- trying to locate her, she was not there. I never said she left. I have a pretty good idea of how that program works as
- 5 6
- far as being on welfare or sustenance. They have to have
- sometimes some type of employment. So that would be 7
- 8
- endangering her employment but at the time I tried to reach out
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- to her, nobody knew where she was or whether she was coming
- 10

back.

detectives.

- So the next day in court you called Ms. Grant because
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- you had subpoenaed her?
- 13 14
- Grant. We had a subpoena from Ms. Grant. I don't think the
- 15
- subpoena was served upon Ms. Grant until she was actually in my

I called Ms. Grant because -- okay, I called Ms.

- 16
- office. She voluntarily came to my office with the two
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- Okay. She testifies, and her testimony disputes Mr.
- 19
- That's correct. A

Gaskin's testimony?

- 20
- The defense witness. 0
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- But in the course of her testimony, she mentions
- 23
- that she just spoke to Shanice Knight like two or three weeks ago, correct?
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Yes, I remember that.

Q And that is when this entire Brady issue gets revisited, correct, because the defense felt this is your witness, you put her on, she knows where Shanice Knight is, prosecution must know where Shanice Knight is, correct?

- A The issue got revisited.
- Q And that was the reason, right, because Ms. Grant brought up Ms. Knight's name? It wouldn't have been revisited if Ms. Knight's name hadn't been spoken, would it?
  - A I don't know. I don't know, counsel.
  - Q Well, it was revisited at that time?
  - A It was revisited after the testimony of Ms. Grant.
- Q Right. And I'll direct your attention to -- one moment.

So I'm sorry, withdrawn.

So Ms. Grant testifies. And, like I said, she mentioned Shanice Knight.

And the defense counsel raises again the issue of where is this witness, correct?

A Yes.

Q And at that point, on page 26, of July 4th, 2002's transcript, the Court says to you: "Do you have knowledge, you indicated earlier during the course of the trial that you did not have any knowledge of Ms. Shanice night's whereabouts?

"Mr. Stuart: That's correct, Judge, that's correct."

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And is that still your position? The Court asks and you state: "Yes, Judge."

Uh-huh.

Now a month earlier when they asked you, the direct quote was, "has anyone been in contact with the witness?" You didn't say yes or no.

MR. KARP: Objection as being repetitive. the same thing again.

> MS. BRODER: I'm formulating a question. SPECIAL REFEREE: We'll allow it.

You went into a large narrative, but on June 4th, four days after you just had a sit-down with the witness that defense counsel is constantly arguing is a Brady violation, and you simply say, "Yes, Judge. Correct? The Witness: Yes."

A Yes.

And again, later Ms. Knight submits an affidavit later basically saying that she witnessed the shooting in this matter, and becomes a defense witness in the second trial, correct?

I don't know what evidence is used in the second trial.

You don't know, is it your position as you sit here today, that you didn't know that Ms. Shanice Knight changed her story?

Of course we did, because there was a motion that was

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filed. And that's when it came to light with your officers

that you had made this misrepresentation to the Court, that you

had actually sat down with the witness when the judge asked you

if you had any knowledge, and basically said no, that you did

have knowledge, correct?

That's how it came to light because Ms. Knight said she had spoken to you?

It came to light after the motion was filed.

Right. And in that motion, Ms. Knight said, I told this to Mr. Stuart, and the detectives. I met with them.

Correct?

Okay. I mean, as you indicated there was an affidavit or something to that fact.

My point is, as a prosecutor and an officer of the 0 Court?

Uh-huh. A

How do you reconcile your answer to a judge when you know everybody -- you say this was an unintentional statement in that you should have answered differently, but, everybody was concerned about a Brady violation, and you just thought that the Court wasn't interested in the fact that a missing witness you had spent four days earlier with?

What do you mean, everybody was concerned about the Brady violation? The judge had ruled that unless he heard

other evidence in this case, I mean, then he would reopen the Brady issue.

O And he did?

A But where she was concerned -- where he was concerned, his decision was based on the DD-5, which he had an opportunity to review, and any other statements or representations that either myself or defense counsel had made on the record at that point in time.

You know, and where it's concerned he heard additional argument in reference to this issue, but I mean the issue wasn't open for any other colloquy or decision by the Court.

Q Well, Mr. Stuart, the record is, basically the record disagrees with you because here the whole Brady issue is revisited. The judge decided to re-hear the argument because Ms. Grant brought up Ms. Knight's name at this point. It's in evidence the transcript speaks for itself?

- A That's correct.
- O You state --

MR. KARP: Page number?

Q Looking at page 26 through, everything that follows.

At that point they ask you: "You indicated earlier you didn't have any knowledge of her whereabouts?

"That's correct."

"Is that still your position?"

The Court says, "I believe your application Mr. Brenner is for the District Attorney to provide you with information as to the whereabouts of Ms. Shanice Knight?"

A That's correct.

"Yes."

- Q Mr. Brenner goes on to say, "yes, your Honor. We have a witness that, who the Prosecution called, who she said he spoke to Ms. Knight two weeks ago," and he goes on to argue that, as the prosecutor, you should know where she is, and ultimately you speak again. Do you?
  - A Is that before I made a statement or after?
  - O After.

Again, you haven't raised the fact -- "I think in the interests of the earlier statement where you were very verbose about the efforts you had gone to, to find Ms. Knight that were futile, here we had a situation where you chose to say nothing," and at that point in time did you say, "Judge, actually three days ago I learned where she was. We sat down and we interviewed her. These are the names of the people I was with. Here's the numbers. She's here: Her work address, her home address, her home number, but as of last night I repeatedly called her, and it is the position of the People that she is a lost witness again, because unfortunately in the nature of homicide trials, that's what happens to witnesses you don't have a material witness for, they fly."

	Respondent Stuart - Cross 96
1	Right?
2	A Right.
3	Q You didn't say that, though?
4	A No, I didn't. And I think I mentioned that I didn't
5	say that.
6	Q And also later you go on to again reargue that she's
7	not Brady, correct?
8	A I mean I don't have is that what?
9	MR. KARP: Where are you reading from, or are yo
LO	reading?
11	MS. BRODER: One second.
12	Q Page 28, bottom. "Judge, the People's position is
13	exactly that the, that this was not Brady material and counsel
14	certainly had the option of pursuing and locating this
15	individual, chose not to, and instead chose to present Mr.
16	Gaskin instead of this witness, and that's the People's
17	position."
18	And you go on to say, "it is not my obligation
19	now to try to locate any witness on behalf of the defense at
20	this juncture."
21	Again, at that point in time you didn't tell the
22	you had just met with his witness four days ago, that you did
23	locate her?

24 A

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Q No.

No.

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MS. BRODER: One moment.

(Pause in proceedings).

You spoke, the issue came up before of the People versus Jay Walters, correct?

Uh-huh, yes. A

And in that case, the Appellate Division, Second Department, found that you had engaged in prosecutorial misconduct; is that correct?

That's correct.

And one of the reasons -- one of the things that it claimed was the most egregious was your insinuation was that the gun which had been recovered from the defendant two weeks after the crime in an unrelated arrest may have been the gun used to shoot the victim?

A That's correct.

And you persisted with this implication despite your knowledge that the ballistics tests performed by the police conclusively established that the gun had not been used in that crime, correct?

That's what the decision said.

Was the Court wrong in its decision?

I'm not -- I'm not saying that the Court was wrong A with any decision. I'm explaining to you that the ballistic report indicated that it was consistent with. And that is the -- I mean, and the words that I used is that it was -- it

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"could have been." I think the exact words I used in my summation is it "could have been" the same weapon.

Yeah? 0

But, to say that it was totally not the weapon, that's not what I was relying upon despite what the decision in the case.

The Appellate Division found, though, that your conduct in advocating a position which you knew to be false and they found that you knew that that position was false was an abrogation of your responsibility as a prosecutor.

Was that the only finding of misconduct in that decision?

- I don't think I understand the question.
- Was that the only finding of prosecutorial misconduct in that decision?
  - You mean other cases?
- No, in that particular case were there other factors that the Court found that you engaged in prosecutorial misconduct?

I think the Court cited, as I recall, that I, how I was describing the defendant in the case, I think I made statements to the effect that he left the victim to die like a dog on the street. There were comments that.

- Considered inflammatory?
- That they considered inflammatory, that they used as

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And also that you shifted the burden of proof to the defendant?

well to overturn the case, yes.

Well, that's what they indicated in the decision. That as a result of my comment, that caused the burden to be shifted.

And didn't they also find that you gave your own opinion regarding truth and falsity of a witness' testimony?

If that's what's in the -- as prosecutors we always comment about, you know.

As prosecutor, do you always comment about the truth and falsity of a witness's testimony?

I mean, it all depends on what words you use, but there are many times we comment about whether the person is worthy of belief or not worthy of belief.

Actually, Mr. Stuart, that is grounds for reversal; that's prosecutorial misconduct.

And I'm not disagreeing. I'm saying that that was one of those cases in which I had tried, and where those comments were made, and I have learned from those mistakes. I mean, it's --

This wasn't the only body that commented on your conduct in this case, correct?

Are you talking about, because that part of the case A was then, I think we had a defense attorney who had attached

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that decision to certain allegations, and had forwarded --

Q No, I'm sorry, I'm referring to the fact, isn't it true that you were cautioned by the grievance committee in the ninth district for your comments; didn't you receive a letter of caution?

A I received a letter of caution as a result of the complaint filed by a defense attorney. It wasn't as a result of this decision being referred to the grievance committee.

Q Well, how it got to the grievance committee isn't my question. My question is, isn't it true that the grievance committee found that during the course of the trial of the People versus Walters that you engaged in prosecutorial misconduct?

A Well, yes. That's what was in the letter of caution.

I recall that's what was in the letter of caution.

Q And I'm just going to show you this letter of caution.

Is this the letter of caution that you received?

A Okay.

(Handing).

MR. KARP: At this time I would like to move the caution into evidence as Petitioner's Exhibit 7.

MR. KARP: Ordinarily, Mr. Clark, these things are never put in evidence because they're something -- they're not probative of the case on trial.

Since the thing has been mentioned all over the

1	place, it might just as well go in.					
2	SPECIAL REFEREE: I think we're going to have to.					
3	Let me ask you a question.					
4	How did the ninth judicial district get involved?					
5	MS. BRODER: Typically because Mr. Stuart was a					
6	prosecutor for the Queens District Attorney's office at the					
7						
8	because we often work with prosecutors in Queens.					
9	SPECIAL REFEREE: Possible conflict.					
10	MR. KARP: Based on what's been said but I'm					
11	that's probably correct, that's why it was referred.					
12	SPECIAL REFEREE: We'll mark that as Petitioner's					
13	Exhibit 7.					
14	(Letter of caution so marked as Petitioner's					
15	Exhibit 7 in evidence.)					
16	MS. BRODER: I have no further questions.					
17	SPECIAL REFEREE: Do you have anything else, Mr.					
18	Karp?					
19	MR. KARP: I have, yes.					
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION					
21	BY MR. KARP:					
22	Q Mr. Stuart, you were asked before if the case of					
23	Tyrone Johnson was retried.					
24	Do you recall that?					
25	A Yes.					

1	Q And you are aware of the fact that it was retried; is								
2	at correct?								
3	A That's correct.								
4	Q And you are aware of the fact that Shanice Knight did								
5	testify at that retrial?								
6	A That's correct.								
7	Q And that she changed her testimony?								
8	A That's correct.								
9	Q Or at least not her testimony, but changed her story								
10	from what she had originally told the detectives and yourself								
11	and on the DD-5; is that correct?								
12	A That's correct.								
13	Q And despite that he was convicted of the murder; is								
14	that right?								
15	A That's correct.								
16	MR. KARP: I have no other questions.								
17	MS. BRODER: Actually two more questions.								
18	RECROSS EXAMINATION								
19	BY MS. BRODER:								
20	Q As you stated, Ms. Knight testified on behalf of the								
21	defense and changed her story from what was initially on that								
22	DD-5, correct?								
23	A Initially was on the DD-5, was told to us on May 30th								
24	2002.								
25	Q Right. But then she recanted that, and testified on								

behalf of the defense?

A Yes, she testified on behalf of the defense.

Q Mr. Stuart, you heard one of the witnesses you called as a character witness. I believe it was Reverend Beach. He referred to the fact that this instance with Tyrone Johnson and the investigation that occurred at the D.A.'s office after the misrepresentation was what he called "a setup "?

MR. KARP: That's not his testimony. He said that was what was said. He didn't say it was him who said it.

SPECIAL REFEREE: That was in the opinion?

MR. KARP: That was the opinion.

MS. BRODER: He's a character witness talking about opinions, and said it was the opinion of people that this was a setup.

- As you sit here today, do you think this was a setup?
- A I beg your pardon?
- Q Do you think that this was a setup?

A I mean, I have no opinion one way or the other. I mean, this is what occurred. I mean, I, this is an opportunity that, probably the only opportunity I had to apologize for my actions. And I sincerely regret what occurred on June 4th, 2002 in front of Justice Rios.

Q You heard what Mr. Lawrence, Mortimer Lawrence, said when he sat here today, correct?

A Yes.

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Q He talked about, as a prosecutor, there's a pressure to "push" the evidence; do you remember him saying that?

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A Yes.

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Q Do you agree with that?

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A In certain cases that's -- those things are practiced.

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Q Did anyone pressure you to tell the Court that, you

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know, that despite meeting this witness four days earlier, that

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you had no knowledge of her whereabouts?

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A Beg your pardon?

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Q Did anyone pressure you to say to the Court, that you didn't know where this witness is even though four days earlier

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you met with her?

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A Nobody pressured me to say anything one way or the other.

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As I indicated, I made that statement based on the fact that I could not locate her at that time, and I honestly believed that she was trying to avoid me or make

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herself unavailable at that point in time.

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Q And that was based on the few phone calls you made?

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A That was based on the few phone calls, plus my

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experience as a trial prosecutor in a homicide division of how

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witnesses appear and disappear frequently, because they're

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trying not to -- trying to avoid testifying in any particular action.

MS. BRODER: I don't have an objection to the

SPECIAL REFEREE: Fine. I think we can take it and certainly apply the cross-examination that you may have to character witnesses into consideration.

MR. KARP: If the reporter will mark them A and В.

(Letters of character so marked in evidence as Respondent's A & B, respectively.)

In addition to that, there was another witness probably two, but obviously couldn't make it. I would ask for some time to submit letters from them. I will give copies to Ms. Broder.

SPECIAL REFEREE: First, it will be a while before I get the transcript. I don't see that as a problem. And I would accept them in the same vein as I accepted these. Is there anything counsel wants?

Do you want to submit a memorandum or do you want to make a statement?

MR. KARP: Perhaps both.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Anything.

MR. KARP: I would probably like to submit a memorandum if Ms. Broder intends to do it. We'll agree

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upon that, subject to your approval.

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SPECIAL REFEREE: Sure, sure.

MR. KARP: I would merely state that recognizing that strange things happen during trials, sometimes we win the case we were supposed to lose; and sometimes we lose the case we are supposed do win.

If you try enough cases you are going to experience those two opposite ends. And a lot of things happen during the heat of a trial, particularly when it's a contentious trial. And I think any examination of the record here, even in part, would indicate that it was probably very contentious, and understandably so, it's a murder trial, and as defense lawyers who make a big hullabaloo, we didn't get Brady material, the world has now come to an end, to some extent that may be correct, but the judge did rule based on the information that he had that it was not Brady. I'm not sure that that's the issue here. I think the issue here is a simple issue: When Mr. Stuart addressed the Court in response to a question on June, whatever day it was, I keep forgetting, the second time, when he was asked the question about if he knew, generally speaking, of the whereabouts of Shanice Knight and sort of reiterated his original statement that he didn't, and he has indicated that he not only erred in judgment, but it was wrong to do it, that had he acted

properly, if he was not under the pressure, possibly, that he was in the heat of the moment, and the case being such as it is, bearing in mind that the fellow on trial here was on trial here for a very, very heinous crime, actually he and his cohort, whoever that was, and actually got a third person who obviously knew the victim to sort of lay there and wait for him, and to let him know or let them know when this poor guy -- I say "poor" because I don't know what kind of guy he was, I have some reservations about it, but he did die. And this guy showed up, and twice he called him, and they got there too late.

So they went in, they gave him a walkie-talkie so they could get an immediate thing, wouldn't even have to bother dialing a telephone, and got there rather quickly, and it resulted in his death. So it was a rather heinous crime, one that the county was interested in. I don't know how much newspaper publicity it got, but I suspect that it did. And Mr. Stuart was given the job of prosecuting the case, although he was not the original prosecutor.

And I think all the factors being taken into consideration, and especially the fact that he says, look, I made a mistake, I did the wrong thing, I should have told the judge. Not only do I not know where she is at the moment, because I tried to call her, but I did talk to her four days ago and she reiterated what she had said on the

If anything, I would rather use her as my witness. And I think the defense would want to use her as

their witness.

DD-5.

I dare say, the defense had ideas of its own not based upon what the lawyer would do but apparently upon what the friends of Mr. Defendant Tyrone Johnson would do. And obviously did get to her to change her testimony at a subsequent trial which I have to think was discredited by the evidence and the information they did have. And it resulted not in the acquittal of the man, but his conviction a second time. And as far as I know he's doing a sentence of life, something to life, 20 or 25 to life.

MS. BRODER: Objection. I'm just going to object to what the sentence was.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Whatever.

MR. KARP: We know that's the sentences they give out. Certainly weren't going to give him a merit badge for what he did, for killing a guy in the cold-blooded fashion in which he did. And, so, I think it becomes maybe not acceptable in the final sense but understandable. I'm not saying that we should say to this fellow, deserves a medal for what he did, what he failed to do. I'm saying we should try to understand what happened.

And this is why I was anxious to present to you

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all of the surrounding circumstances so you would understand perhaps what we're talking about. We're talking about a human being. We're talking about his life. And you had the ability to meet his wife and you know he has a family, and what his education was.

And the only negative that was raised it seems to me in this case about his former background was the case, the '98 case where the Appellate Division decided the way they did, but the grievance committee only sought fit to give him a letter of caution. To my way of thinking, a letter of caution is really, you didn't do anything terrible or wrong, but be careful because it may border on that situation. And I think maybe the grievance committee was more clever than the Appellate Division. I don't know.

God knows, Appellate Divisions and courts make mistakes just like committees sometimes do. And I think that case, and he said he learned from that case. That there are comments that you can't make.

Now, as far as commenting upon the veracity of a witness, I've done it and other lawyers have done it. We don't say he's a liar, or "in my opinion he lied" but certainly we're within the rules when we say based upon what he told you he's lying to you, based upon that, and point out what the facts are that cause that conclusion.

"But it's your decision, ladies and gentlemen of

the jury, to decide the credibility of the witness. And

the Court will give you the guidelines to apply to that."

I don't think there's anything wrong with that. Yeah, you

overboard, and they're corrected, and nobody gets too upset

report which was never here so I haven't seen it, but I

believe that the bullet that was extracted from the body

As far as the qun situation, the ballistics

can go overboard. And I have seen prosecutors go

about it.

which is the law basically.

MR. KARP: I'm relying on his testimony.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Mr. Karp is not testifying.

And I'm taking what he has to say as an advocate.

MR. KARP: And I know from experience that a fragment frequently doesn't give you enough to give a ballistics report.

I know I tried a case once where a bullet was extracted from a body and the medical examiner testified about it because there were powder burns, or lack of powder

burns, to prove that the defendant was lying when he said they were up against one another when the gun went off, and merely asked him one question: Could that projectile have been fired or expelled by a gas gun or a CO-2 gun, and he said yes, that doesn't leave a powder; and he said yes.

So the ballistic report frequently shows that a fragment of a bullet doesn't give you the answer positively. And he said he wouldn't use it. He didn't use the gun in evidence, because he wasn't convinced it was used, positively, but after defense counsel raised the issue of the gun being produced, he said I didn't produce the gun or it's consistent, or like the gun, or the same type of gun that was used to kill this man.

They knew it was a .38. They could tell that, I suppose, by some forensic evidence.

SPECIAL REFEREE: That's just background anyway.

MR. KARP: Yes?

SPECIAL REFEREE: I understand. The Appellate Division found one way, but that's not the key. That's really a question --

MR. KARP: Appellate Division and I disagree often frequently.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Actually, that got into evidence based on reputation, so it's okay.

MR. KARP: Then I didn't even object to the

letter.

SPECIAL REFEREE: I'm not going to spend a lot of time on that, frankly.

MR. KARP: I think the case really rests upon that narrow, narrow issue. And I think that's what it is. And I submit to you that I think he's explained it in a way that's understandable, and something we can accept, and I trust that you will accept that.

SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay.

MR. KARP: Not as an absolute defense, but in mitigation of what occurred because what happened, happened; I can't change the events any more than any one of us can, but based upon what we've heard and seen as to what mitigates the act.

MS. BRODER: Just because a crime is heinous doesn't give a prosecutor the right to choose what a judge should know, and what a judge shouldn't know. And that's what Mr. Stuart decided to do. He is and was a seasoned prosecutor, who had tried 70 cases, and this wasn't just a mistake where he thought that the judge meant that "it's 10:56, do you know where this witness is," at this point in time, because until we sat here today, that has been his position from his answer, which is in evidence, to his investigative appearance testimony.

The reality is, is that he had a one-witness

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homicide, and this witness was out there, and she had become a potential Brady problem for the Prosecution, and the bottom line is, Brady, not Brady, heinous crime, how he was killed really not important. What's important is the judge asks you a question and when the judge says, do you have any knowledge about something, and you basically say And your position was you had no knowledge a month earlier and a month later, everything had changed, she was no longer someone you couldn't locate; she was someone you had actually sat down with, met with, had contact information with, and the defense had made her a very big And whether Mr. Stuart wants to acknowledge it or not, it was ultimately going to be the judge's decision as to whether there was any Brady violation. And while he may have initially said that she wasn't Brady, it was based on relying on Mr. Stuart's representation as an officer of the Court that this witness was a lost witness. And when it was revisited again that the Prosecution might have had information about her, because the witness they put on the stand knew where she was two weeks ago, he chose to conceal that information from the Court, and simply say that his position hadn't changed.

That was a flat-out lie, a major
misrepresentation. And when we talk about the stakes a
heinous crime, whether we like the defendant or not, he was

on trial for his life, too, and as a prosecutor he has a duty to completely be an ethical officer of the Court, and to turn over information that was relevant to the judge at that point in time. And it would be unreasonable to believe that a prosecutor with the amount of experience and the savvy that Mr. Stuart had would have even remotely thought that the judge wasn't interested that four days earlier he had learned all this information about the witness.

Now, yes, she ultimately comes forward and she changes her story. Would she have done that earlier?

We'll never know. She could have corroborated her initial five or not, but that wasn't Mr. Stuart's choice to make, he doesn't decide what's important or not, the Court does. And the only way the Court can decide is when the officers of the court are honest.

When the matter came up about the People versus

Jay Walters, it's the petitioner's belief that this goes to
the heart of his credibility as an attorney, and also what
his state of mind was when he made that statement to the

Court. He has previously advocated a false position to the

Court. The Appellate Division has found so. He has been
sanctioned by the ninth district for vouching for a

witness, which is a violation of the disciplinary rules,
whether it's practiced or not, it's a violation. And based

on his history, and his experience and everything that 1 transpired, and the importance of that information, it's 2 the petitioner's position that this was an intentional 3 misrepresentation to the Court to conceal information 4 5 regarding a witness's location. SPECIAL REFEREE: Okay. Thank you. 6 MR. KARP: Do you want to fix some sort of a 7 date? 8 9 MS. BRODER: How many weeks? SPECIAL REFEREE: Well, the transcripts won't be 10 in for about 30 days I would assume. 11 MS. BRODER: Usually faster than that. 12 MS. BRODER: I would ask we set a date whereby 13 Mr. Karp has to provide me with these character letters or 14 he can't submit them. So within the next? 15 MR. KARP: Whatever date you say; if I'm late, I 16 17 am going to ask you to change it. SPECIAL REFEREE: Why don't we, for the character 18 letters, make it two weeks. 19 MR. KARP: That's fine. 20 MS. BRODER: Then when do you want papers. 21 2.2 SPECIAL REFEREE: Do you need the transcript in order to do a memorandum or do you want to do a memorandum? 23 I think the memorandum should be focused really on the 24 25 intentional or nonintentional aspects.

1	MR. KARP: I'm not positive. I'm not positive we									
2	need the transcript, but we may.									
3	MS. BRODER: I like personally to have the									
4	transcript by usually.									
5	SPECIAL REFEREE: Why don't we say two weeks									
6	after the transcript?									
7	Is that enough time?									
8	MS. BRODER: Okay.									
9	MR. KARP: I think it's not enough time because									
10	of summertime. I would say 30 days.									
11	MS. BRODER: So what date is that?									
12	MR. KARP: You are going to be away part of the									
13	time?									
14	MS. BRODER: No.									
15	MS. BRODER: Why don't we just set a date now.									
16	SPECIAL REFEREE: How about September 15th.									
17	MS. BRODER: That's a Wednesday.									
18	SPECIAL REFEREE: Is that all right?									
19	MR. KARP: Yes, it is.									
20	* * *									
21	It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings.									
22	One of the Draw									
23	ELLEN DOHERTY NERI CSR, RPR, CRR									
24	PRINCIPAL COURT REPORTER									

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